THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.—NO. 7. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SCHOEPPES.

A Paul Schoeppe and his Father Convicted of Forgery in Prussia—They Emigrate to America.

Are there Two Paul Schoeppes, or is there but the One?—Public Opinion in Germany Makes Them the Same.

The *German Demokrat* of this city republishes from the New York *Staats Zeitung* an article having possibly an important bearing upon the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, whose conviction of the murder of Miss Stennecke, at Carlisle, in this State, has created such a profound excitement, and given rise to such herculean efforts to rescue the doomed man from the scaffold. In commenting editorially upon the article in question, the *Demokrat* deprecates the publication of anything that could possibly prejudice the case of any person accused of an infamous crime, before the judicial proceedings against him were brought to a close; but it gives place to this article because, as it alleges, there is no proof that the Paul Schoeppe who was convicted of forgery in Berlin is the same Paul Schoeppe who is now an inmate of Carlisle prison, and because the latter Paul Schoeppe is not and has not been on trial for forgery. The *Demokrat* then proceeds to argue the question of Schoeppe's guilt, and, as in its previous comments on the case, declares that there is no evidence to substantiate the charge of poison. The further fact is cited that the friends of Dr. Schoeppe have produced from the old country evidence of the high character which he bore before emigrating to the United States.

We do not wish in any degree to be harsh or unjust to the unfortunate man whose fate is still in suspense, but simply follow the example of two of the leading German papers of the country, by presenting to our readers the following translation of the article from the New York *Staats Zeitung*, without attempting to solve the question as to whether the two Paul Schoeppes are one and the same:—

The latest German papers—those of Berlin, Hamburg, etc.—have been very generally considering the case of Dr. Paul Schoppe, but in no way show that sympathy for the accused which he finds, or at least has found up to this time, with his countrymen in America. The cause for this want of sympathy is to be found in the German papers more or less identifying the accused with an individual against whom a prejudice would certainly be justified. As the German papers had discussed the case so extensively, and as, moreover, steps have been taken to inform the Pennsylvania authorities of the antecedents of Schoeppe, or the individual identified with him, it would be entirely useless for the German-American press to attempt to suppress this evidence.

The facts made known, principally by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Berlin, concerning the circumstances which prompted the Law Association of Berlin for the present to decline giving an opinion in the case, impose on us the painful duty to publish what has since yesterday come to our personal knowledge. We, therefore, in the following lines, give the most important contents of a letter, written by Prof. Rudolph Greist, Berlin, December 19, 1869, that came to our hands yesterday:—

Your favor of November 24 I received five days ago, the different papers three days ago, and in the greatest hurry I have caused to be done everything in my power that could save the life of a countryman who was possibly sentenced to supreme punishment without being guilty of the crime imputed to him. It was not easy for me to do so, as in these days the sessions of the Diet, and my participation in the same as reporter, took up all my time.

An official opinion of the Law Faculty could not be obtained, as dates, etc., on which to base a judicial decision, were altogether missing, the course of proceedings in court, and the whole evidence against the accused not even having been transmitted in the form of newspaper reports. (A printed copy of the proceedings, mailed by us a few days later, had evidently not reached the professor.—*Editor.*) The only thing possible was to prove the conclusions and facts arrived at, by the chemical and medical experts, entirely insufficient and faulty. I have, therefore, communicated the case to the Law Association of Berlin, which immediately appointed a special committee, with instructions to consider what steps could be taken in the interest of Paul Schoeppe. Our official court experts have voluntarily taken part in these considerations, principally by Professor Limann, women's physician, and the chemical expert, Professor Sonnenschein, whose indisputable authority will also be acknowledged in the United States. These gentlemen approve of the opinion expressed in your paper by American experts, that the proceedings to establish the existence of poison and morphine in the corpse were entirely insufficient and most decidedly wrong. Our experts would sign every word of the opinion criticising these proceedings. This opinion is given by men whose names are well known amongst us, and would undoubtedly be acknowledged as those of experts. But these opinions have already been submitted to the Attorney-General and the Governor; a mere repetition of the same would therefore form a new authority. The Attorney-General's report declares these opinions to be not decisive from reasons against which little can be said, in the view of the laws of your country.

The laws on collection of evidence in the case of homicide, poisoning, etc., are very clear and decided with us. Under our laws, such irregular and insufficient proceedings would be impossible. With you (as in the case of Paul Schoeppe) there are, to my knowledge, altogether no certain rules for these proceedings, but they are, like all other questions, left to the sovereign decision of the jury. (Certainly, only this decision dare not be falsified by errors of law.—Editor.) This decision is formed from the entire proceedings and evidence, and one cannot deny that the collection of evidence contains some very weighty points against the accused. (The writer here enumerates several of these points, concerning the weight of which he will by this time probably have changed his opinion after he has received the minutes of the proceedings in court.—Editor.) Already these circumstances make it impossible for a foreign expert conscientiously to give a decision that declares the proceedings of the jury to be hasty or unscrupulous. The totality of incidental evidence can for a conscientious man make the guilt certain, even if the findings of the assisting chemists and experts were still more decidedly wrong than in this case. Public opinion certainly forms its decision as to guilt or innocence from general impressions. But also these are very unfavorable to Paul Schoeppe, if he seeks for the support of his countrymen just in Berlin. Our courts have some six or seven years ago found one Paul Schoeppe to be a most dangerous criminal, and have sentenced him for grand larceny and counterfeiting to the Penitentiary. (From German papers we see that Schoeppe, Sr., at that time Private Secretary to Count Blankensee, stole from his employer $27,000.—Editor.) Name, age, description of personal appearance, etc., all answer exactly to your Paul Schoeppe. The father was a country clergyman, sentenced in the same court for larceny and receiving stolen goods. This also suits to your Paul Schoeppe and his father. At our police quarters I find the statement that father and son emigrated to North America. The Attorney-General in our former proceedings against Schoeppe most emphatically states, that the documentary counterfeitings committed in America are done in exactly the same manner and after the same method that our Paul Schoeppe used to adopt. The minutes of our courts contain a considerable number of documents with very clever imitations of other people's handwritings. You will not wonder that public opinion accepts the identity of both individuals as certain. I shall remit to you several Berlin papers from which you will see that we have been interested for Paul Schoeppe, but that public opinion very soon turned against him.

The writer of this letter, moreover, adds that it was, under existing circumstances, impossible for him to give a positive decision in favor of Schoeppe. In a postscript he says that he on several occasions had consulted Mr. Bancroft and the Coroner's physicians at Berlin; that, however, they were unanimously against any intercession.

The reports in Berlin papers concerning the proceedings of the Berlin Law Association and the individuals held to be identical with the two Schoeppes coincide in every point with the above. We also hear that telegraphic communication of these circumstances has been transmitted to Philadelphia.

OUTFLANKED.

St. Louis in a Bad Way—Her Merchants Complain that Louisville Gets All the Southern Trade.

Louisville, by her admirable system of railroads and the liberality and enterprise of her merchants, has succeeded in obtaining a large amount of the Southern trade. Cincinnati and St. Louis are jealous of her increasing prosperity, and will leave no means untried to check Louisville and obtain control of the Southern trade.

A large meeting of merchants and others was held in St. Louis on Tuesday, at which it was stated that the paramount object was to recover the Southern trade. The remarks of President Smith and Major Shyrock show where the shoe pinches.

The President stated that the Southern roads had been discriminating against St. Louis and in favor of Cincinnati and Louisville. Letters were read from several Southern cities, showing that freight from Louisville or Cincinnati was carried through on schedule time, while freight from St. Louis was delayed on an average of thirteen days. Chicago is furnishing more provisions to the South, twice over, than St. Louis. This is being done by direct railroad connection, whilst our city depends too much upon the river. Other cities are taking our trade from our very doors, by pushing forward their railroad facilities and providing for the cheap and speedy transportation of freight. When once any given avenue of trade is lost to us it never returns.

We must either help build these railroads or we lose our position as a commercial mart of any importance. Cincinnati is getting the trade of Arkansas by loading a steamboat once a week for the carrying of through freight; here a boat could not be loaded once a month. Orders are now pouring into Louisville for produce and provisions almost in an avalanche, whilst here the orders are comparatively nothing. The merchants must go to work and do something. Let us build cars, put down our money and organize a movement for the transportation of freight. We must work against the discrimination which is made against St. Louis. He would like to be one of a hundred people to build the Iron Mountain Railroad to Memphis. The stock could be obtained at fifty cents on the dollar.

Major Shryock said the reason the railroads outstrip the river as a means of transportation, is because grain is carried in the former in sealed cars and in bulk. On the river it had to be loaded in sacks. This is the reason, to-day, that Louisville is beating us, and will beat us, so long as we depend entirely upon the river. St. Louis could handle, in the next six months, an incalculable amount of flour, if she could ship it South in sealed cars over the Iron Mountain railroad. He could have sold fifty thousand sacks of flour in Savannah if he could have shipped it there in bulk by railroad. He concluded by offering the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Thomas Allen in reference to a fast freight line, and report to this meeting on the 12th inst.

Captain Smith stated that a convention of all the Southern railroads would be held at Atlanta on the 12th of January, and he would move as an amendment that the committee be empowered to attend that convention and confer as to arrangements for the transportation of fast freight.

Major Shryock accepted the amendment, and it was embodied in the original resolution. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

INHUMAN OUTRAGE.

A Nameless Crime Committed on a Deaf and Dumb Girl—Arrest of the Guilty Wretch.

The last number of the Buchanan county *Bulletin*, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, Iowa, chronicles the commission in that vicinity of one of the blackest crimes in the calendar, and one which, considering the helplessness and misfortunes of the victim, and other aggravating circumstances surrounding it, proves the brutal perpetrator to be something less than human. The facts are briefly stated as follows:—

Mr. Daniel Thomas is a respectable, enterprising farmer, who resides in Hazleton township, about ten miles north of Independence. For some time past he has had in his employ a young man, Emerson Raymond by name, twenty years of age, who lived with Mr. Thomas, and was looked upon as one of the members of the family. A beautiful young girl, named Rockwell, about the same age, modest and intelligent, but deaf and dumb from her birth, is a member of the same family, in the capacity of help.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Thomas and wife went out to a wedding in the neighborhood, leaving Raymond and the deaf and dumb girl alone in the house. What followed was related by the latter some days after the occurrence, and with evident reluctance, induced by fear of the consequences with which Raymond had threatened her if she disclosed his crime.

Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Thomas left, Miss Rockwell went up stairs to get a pan of flour, and was followed by Raymond. When there he seized her, threw her down upon the floor, and, upon being stoutly resisted, jumped upon her with his knees, bruising her limbs and body in a shocking manner. Being a poor, weak girl, unable to scream by reason of her infirmity, she made all the resistance in her power, but was soon compelled by sheer physical exhaustion to succumb to his unholy desires.

Upon her return, Mrs. Thomas discovered that something was wrong, but was unable to get from the girl any satisfactory explanation. The next day Miss Rockwell went to the residence of a brother-in-law (also a deaf mute) not far away, and there to her sister related the tale of her cruel and outrageous wrong. The brother-in-law immediately wrote a letter to Mr. Thomas with the facts above stated. Raymond, who in the meantime had remained in the neighborhood, but not at Mr. Thomas', discovering some indications that the secret was out, decamped. By means of an intercepted letter, the officers ascertained that he was at the house of an acquaintance on Crane creek, in Blackhawk county, about ten miles west of Fairbank, where he was arrested, brought to Independence, and lodged in jail.

In commenting upon the above, the *Bulletin* says that it is hardly possible to find an epithet sufficiently expressive and severe with which to invest the perpetrators of such a crime. The misfortunes, the deprivations of speech and hearing, which commend the poor girl to the especial pity and kindness of a man, were made by this lecherous beast to aid in the accomplishment of her hellish undoing, and the other brutalities attendant upon the transaction make it one of the most aggravated cases upon record. It is to be fervently hoped that the wretch may be visited with the most stringent penalties of the law.

—Four hundred letters were recently discovered by an agent of the Post Office Department at a hotel in Boston, addressed to guests, but never delivered. He sent them to the Dead Letter Office.

COINAGE.

The Proposed New Silver Coins—Descriptions and Illustrations.

The accompanying cuts represent the proposed silver coinage, specimens of which have just been struck at the United States Mint. It will be observed that there are three different devices on the obverse of the pieces, from which one may be selected, with the approval of the proper authority, provided the coinage be authorized by law. The reverse of the coins are all of the same device—consisting of a simple wreath of oak and laurel, with the denomination of the piece in the centre.

The plan of this coinage is briefly indicated in the recent annual report of the Director of the Mint. It might interest our readers to present it in detail, although it would be impracticable to state all the arguments urged by those in favor of the change in our silver coinage. The following are its main features:—

First. To reduce the present weight.

Second. To make a close limit of legal-tender.

Third. To limit the amount of issue.

It is also proposed to keep this coinage in good condition by recalling the pieces when too much worn or defaced, and reissuing pieces of full weight in their stead, without loss to the depositor.

The advocates of this measure claim that by this change of legal weight the Mint can proceed at once to supply the country with a fractional currency of silver, in place of paper, without delaying for the resumption of gold payments. They also claim by such reduction in weight, hoarding and exportation would be prevented, and that in the future the people would not be deprived by war, panic, or gold suspension of their change, as has been the case three times within the memory of many. These silver coins would be equally current whether gold were at par with paper money, or at a premium say of from 20 to 25 per cent.: their value for payments depending on statute, and not on the price of bullion. Our present silver coinage under the dollar, considered as bullion, is also below the gold value; yet not enough to keep them now in circulation and out of the melting-pot and exporters' hands. How much the reduction should be is an open question. These specimens given weigh respectively 154, 77, and about 31 grains, which is four-fifths (4-5) of the present standards, *while they are of equal purity*. This last sentence is emphasized, as many persons have been misled respecting the proposed coinage, by reading or hearing that it was an attempt to *debase* our coinage. The standard fineness remains the same as at present; the standard weight is reduced, as was done by act of Congress in 1853. To the eye the pieces look as large as our present silver coins, the difference in diameter being very trifling—in the half dollar one (1) millimetre, in the quarter dollar one and one-half (1½) millimetres, and in the dime one (1) millimetre less in diameter.

Small change is one of the necessities of civilized life, and nothing is so well adapted to this use as silver. Fractional currency in paper soon becomes dirty, ragged, and worn out, so that it has to be called in every few months to be reprinted. No other country has such a currency. The convenience of the people in procuring the new coin would be complete. Instead of sending silver to obtain the coins, all that would be necessary would be to deposit greenbacks at the Mint, or at any agency designated by law, and receive in return the silver change. The Mint cannot indeed make ingots out of paper, but with the paper it will manage to replenish its stock of bullion. It is claimed that by a strict adherence to the second and third points named, viz., making a close limit of legal tender, and limiting the amount of issue, these coins may be kept from any possible depreciation—say make the limit of the former not above two or three dollars in any one payment, and the latter limited within the absolute requirements of the people. Under these restrictions the storekeeper would never find them accumulating on his hands; on the contrary, the demand upon him would require him to pay them out as fast as received. When a profit is derived from the coinage it becomes the positive duty of Government to keep the currency in good condition. England and Germany now act upon this assumption, although in this country it has never been done in our silver coinage. The public should not be annoyed, as in former times, with smooth, illegible pieces. To avoid this would not require a recoinage more than once in twenty or thirty years. The advocates of this coinage argue that gold is the only unchanging standard of value the world over, and that silver is only used for the purposes of change, or manufacturing, and therefore no country, no matter what her situation may be financially, should be without a currency in silver, to meet the requirements of the people for change. They also argue that there is now, and will continue to be, an ample product of silver from our own mines, which had better be employed at home than sent abroad; and that what remains of the present legal silver coins, being hoarded and lying idle, could quickly be brought into use by recoinage at the new rate. Nearly all of our silver coin has been drawn off to Canada, the West Indies, and South America, or else converted into bars of commerce in Europe, so that we are in the best possible condition for taking a fresh start, with a practicable standard. They also argue that the introduction of the new coinage would pave the way to a gradual and more certain resumption of gold payments by accustoming the people to the daily use of a precious metal currency, thus establishing confidence, which is the great element in the accomplishment of the desired end. The views and arguments above mentioned are presented that our readers may know upon what grounds this important change in our coinage is urged. THE TELEGRAPH'S views on the subject were published some months since, on the appearance of an able article on the subject published in the *Bankers' Magazine*. The coins, artistically considered, are very beautiful, and reflect credit upon the officers under whose supervision they have been executed.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEVADA.

Ten Shocks in One Night—Serious and Serio-Comic Scenes.

The Gold Hill (Nev.) *News* of Dec. 27 has the following:—

Last night a series of earthquake shocks, of greater or less force and duration, visited this section, commencing at 6 o'clock in the evening and continuing at intervals until a little past 3 o'clock in the morning. There were ten perceptible shocks in all, and some people think they distinguished even more. They came in series of three at a time within a few seconds or minutes of each other, and according to the best of our knowledge and belief occurred successively as follows:—At 6 o'clock, three shocks; at 9·50 o'clock, three shocks; and at 3·10 o'clock, one shock. The vibrations of the first appeared to be in a northerly and southerly direction, but the latter ones seemed to be more east and west.

The first shock occurred at just about 6 o'clock, town time, and was the most severe yet experienced since the land of Washoe has belonged to Uncle Sam. It was very strongly felt throughout Gold Hill and Virginia, and it is difficult to say at which place it actually was the heaviest, although at Virginia there was the greatest alarm and damage. In both towns the population sought the streets in a great hurry, and the end of all things was thought to be close by. Some became suddenly and unusually devout, others hilarious, some faint, and very many were much frightened, especially the denizens of brick hotels and dwellings. The least frightened were good mechanics in wooden buildings, or persons walking the streets.

The duration of the first shock was from ten to twenty seconds, and none of the others much, if any, exceeded that length of time. Each shock invariably ceased when people had just got properly shaken into a state of fright thereat. The alarm was general, and the streets were alive with safety-seekers—men, women, and children. Even the horses in the stables were almost shaken from their feet by the first shock, and were much frightened. The six horses attached to the Gold Hill 'bus, standing in front of Vesey's Exchange, started to run, but were directly checked. The men in the mines, especially at Virginia, felt the first shock very sensibly, and a general hurrying to the surface was the result. At the Virginia House, on South C street, three or four of the lady boarders fainted, and the scene is described as heartrending and serio-comic in the extreme. Many persons in that city walked the streets all night, afraid to go to bed. The prisoners in the County Jail were much frightened, but had to stand it. Door bells were rung, and many clocks stopped running.

Several brick buildings were more or less cracked or damaged, as for instance, the front and rear walls of the Gold Hill Exchange building, the rear wall of the *News* office and others. The cornice or fire wall of the big brick building, corner of Taylor street, Virginia, fronting on B street, to the extent of twelve or fifteen feet, was thrown down upon the sidewalk, fortunately, however, injuring no one. The heavy brick front to the vault or safe in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, in this city, was badly cracked and shattered. In most of the grocery, drug or liquor stores, more or less shelf goods were thrown down and smashed, and in two or three instances, from $10 to $20 damage being done. Pretty much all the damage sustained was from the first shock. The second heavy one, at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, was of less force, yet it was powerful enough to throw a bar of bullion, weighing twenty pounds, out of a pigeon-hole down upon the floor, in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Virginia office, throwing it directly west; the piles of coin in the boxes were also shaken and thrown east and west, showing the vibrations of that shock to have been in that direction. In many houses the globes and chimneys of kerosene lamps were thrown off and smashed, but fortunately no lamps were broken, otherwise a conflagration might have ensued. None of the mines were at all injured.

The earthquake was sensibly felt at Sacramento, Carson, Reno, and elsewhere. Considerable damage was done to shelf goods in the drug store at Dayton, and a chandelier thrown down came near creating a big fire, but it was quenched in time. The stage drivers from Reno this morning report Steamboat creek as flowing full to the banks and difficult to ford; and the stage between Carson and Reno was detained over an hour on account of it; but whether this is attributable to the earthquake, or sudden rains, or melting snow, we are not exactly prepared to say. The Steamboat Springs are reported to be spouting forth most furiously to the height of ten or fifteen feet.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 8—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; 1865s, old, 85¾; 1867s, 85¾; ten-forties, 84¼. Erie Railroad, 17¼; Illinois Central, 102¼; Great Western, 25¾.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; upland middlings, 11¾d.; Orleans middlings, 11¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales for to-day.

Wheat, 9s. 4d. for California white; 8s. 1d. for red Western; and 8s. 9d. for red winter. Flour, 21s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—Petroleum opened firmer and unchanged.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraphers' Strike—Contradictory Statements—A Railway Company Refuses to Pay the Capitation Tax.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Darien Exploring Expedition.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Arrangements have all been perfected for the sailing of the expedition for making surveys of the Isthmus of Darien. Orders have been given to fit up the Guard, which will sail with the other vessels about the 2d inst., and upon her arrival there will be used as quarters.

Corliss' Patent for Improvements in Steam Engines.

The application of Mr. Corliss to Congress for the extension of his patent will be vigorously opposed by all the engine manufacturers throughout the country.

In the remonstrance to Congress against the extension of the patent they make out a very strong case against Corliss. Among other strong and valid objections, they state that he has received from the public directly and indirectly from this patent not less than one million of dollars, which is considered a full and adequate remuneration for any benefit conferred upon the public by the same.

Corliss is a man of great wealth, and will plant himself here at Washington during the session of Congress and make a strenuous effort to get his patent extended.

It is the undivided opinion of men who ought to know, that if the application is decided by Congress on its merits the extension of the patent will not be granted.

Naval Nominations.

The President will send to the Senate on Monday the following naval nominations:—

Commodore John Rodgers to be a Rear Admiral on the active list. Captain John J. Almy to be a Commodore on active list. Commander R. W. Shufeldt to be a Captain on the active list. Lieutenant-Commander Thomas O. Selfridge to be a Commander on the active list.

The Adams Express Robbery.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Since the first announcement of the robbery of Adams' Express office, all sorts of rumors in regard to the affair has been in circulation, the first story being that the stolen money was in bonds from a New York bank, intended for the Treasury Department.

Another story is that the bonds belong to a Boston firm, and were to have been delivered at the Treasury in exchange for registered bonds. The safe containing these bonds was safely delivered in the office on Sunday, but, although checked, the package was not delivered. So much for the stories.

The fact that the money was stolen appears proven by a confidential circular addressed to the bankers of this city, which circular is dated January 5, and was not received until Thursday. This circular states that the sum of $29,500 was stolen from Adams Express at Washington on January 1, 1870. There were 27 $1000 in bonds and five $500. These were of the first and second issues of 1862 and of the July issue of 1867.

The number of each bond is given. The bonds, it is stated, are the property of Adams Express Company, who claim the right to seize them wherever they may be found. Any person to whom these bonds may be presented is respectfully requested to notify the agent of the company of the fact. The circular is signed by Henry Danford, and is written in ink. As the number of each bond was taken, the prospect is that they will be recovered. The first announcement of the robbery created quite a sensation among the Metropolitan police detectives, who appeared greatly surprised that they were not called to ferret out the theft. The company, however, are working out the case with their own detectives. The following are the numbers and classes of the bonds stolen:—

Of 1st loan of 1862, the following:—No. 56869, for $1000; No. 63831, for $1000; No. 29295, for $500; No. 29296, for $500; No. 37935, for $500. Of the 2d loan of 1862, the following:—No. 27593, for $1000; No. 27594, for $1000; from No. 65187 to 65823, both inclusive, for $1000 each. Of the July loan of 1865, from No. 77175 to 77188, both inclusive, for $1000 each; and No. 89055, for $500. Of the July issue of 1867, from No. 13845 to 13869, for $1000 each; Nos. 145738 and 145739, for $1000 each; and No. 101751, for $500.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Telegraphic Strike in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The telegraphic strike continues, without retarding the business of the Western Union Company. The *Alta Californian* approves the position of the management on this coast. The *Bulletin*, after publishing the statements of both sides, closes a long editorial as follows:—"We cannot believe that the Eastern operators were correctly informed of the slight cause for the strike in San Francisco before taking a step which forces the necessity upon the company of maintaining its position at all hazards."

Supreme Judge Appointed.

Governor Haight has appointed Jackson Temple, of this city, as Judge of the Supreme Court in the place of Judge Sanderson, resigned.

Mining Matters.

The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th inst.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Flour is in good demand, with an upward tendency. Wheat quiet, choice, $1·65. Legal tenders, 83.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Homicide Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Nicholas Wallains was shot through the head yesterday evening by a man named Albert Clifford. It is believed he cannot survive. Clifford is in jail.

Drowned Body Recovered.

The body of Captain William Z. Claridge, of Cambridge, Md., of the sloop Young America, was found in our harbor yesterday, after being drowned three months.

Railroad Capitation Tax.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has allowed the State Treasurer's draft for two hundred thousand dollars for money due for capitation tax to be protested. This will likely beget serious litigation. The company say it is illegal and they have no right to pay it.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The telegraphers this morning held the largest meeting since the commencement of the strike. Despatches of cheer and encouragement were read from every city in the Union. A Washington despatch states that the War Department telegraph office is closed, and Secretary Belknap says to the boys "Stick; you have my sympathy."

The reports of resumption in the South, circulated by the company, were denied by despatches from Richmond, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Savannah, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, and New Orleans.

The company is offering amnesty to those who return now.

A message was read from the Philadelphia strikers saying that one or two of the league had resumed work, and others were wavering, owing to misrepresentations made by the company's officers. The names of the perjurers are known, and when it is ascertained beyond a doubt that they have resumed, the League authorities here will send their names to all the telegraph offices in the country. All the trades unions are coming to the aid of the telegraphers, and everything looks very favorable for their success.

Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The flags on the City Hall and public buildings are raised to-day, commemorative of the battle of New Orleans.

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 8.—A fire occurred this morning in Ellis & Hazelton's flouring mill, North Water street, causing damage to the amount of $15,000, which was insured.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

The effect of the January dividends and interest is being gradually felt in our market, and money begins to look to easier points, though the improvement is but slow. We quote on call at 6@7 per cent. on prime collaterals, and prime discounts at 9@10 per cent. on 60 or 90 days.

Public attention is being attracted towards the operations of the New York Gold Room, where some gigantic scheme is in process of evolution, which bids fair to eclipse, in the importance of its results, even the panic of September. The market opened at 122¾ and advanced to 123, but the point was not maintained, though every effort is being made to advance the premium to 125. The movement is entirely speculative, and will tend to disturb confidence and enhance and unsettle mercantile values.

Government bonds were in active demand, and prices show a further advance of ⅛@¼ per cent. on yesterday's closing quotations. The range of gold was between 122¾ and 123, closing at noon at 122¾.

There was only a moderate activity at the Stock Board this morning, and prices continue without much change. City sixes sold at 100¼.

Reading Railroad was quiet; sales at 47¾, cash, and 47¾, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady; small sales at 55; Lehigh Valley was taken at 53; 41¾ was offered for Little Schylkill; 35 for Catawissa preferred; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh Navigation at 53¾. Nothing doing in the balance of the list.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New		800 Reading.1s.b30	47¾
2 days	100¼	100 do	47·44
$7500 do ..1s·24.100¼		100 do	47¾
$4500 Bel. & Del 2m.	82	100 do.....b30.	47·44
25 sh Penna....1s.	55	400 do.....1s.c.	47¾
100 do..s60.saf10	55	500 do.....1s.c.	47·44
100 do.....c.	55	100 do.....s5&1.	47·44
100 do .....s60.	55	100 do.....	47·44
200 do ....1s.c.	55	100 do .... b15.	47¾
4 sh Mech Bank..	31½	100 do.....c.	47¾
3 sh Leh Val.c&p.	53	500 do.....1s.	47·44
100 do....c&p.	53	100 sh N Carbond.c.	2
26 do..d b.1s.	53	59 sh Lit Sch R. 1s.	42
19 do.d bill.1s	53	100 sh Leh N Sts.....	33¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 3. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¼; do. 1862, 115@115¼; do. 1864, 114¾@115; do. 1865, 114¾@115; do. 1865, new, 113¾@114; do. 1867, do. 114¼@114¾; do. 1868, do., 113¾@114; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109¼@109½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122¾@122¾; Silver, 119@121.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115¼; do., 1864, 114¾@115; do., 1865, 114¾@115½; do., July, 1865, 113¾@114; do. do., 1867, 114¾@114¾; do., 1868, 114@114¾; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; Cur. 6s, 109¾@109¾. Gold, 122¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115¼; do. 1864, 114¾@115; do. 1865, 114¾@115; do. July, 1865, 113¾@114; do. July, 1867, 114@114¼; do. July, 1868, 114@114¼; 5s, 10-40, 112¾@112¾. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109¾@109¾. Gold, 122@122¼. Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.—The Flour market is without essential change. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. About 500 barrels sold, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extra at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5·75@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is dull at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·29@1·30. Western Rye may be quoted at $1. Corn—The demand has somewhat fallen off, but the offerings are light. Sales of old yellow at $1@1·02; 2000 bushels new do. at 87@92c.; and old Boston mixed at $1. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 55@57c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good request. 100 bushels sold at $8·12½@8·25. Timothy is worth $4·25. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·20@2·25.

Whisky is stronger. 300 barrels wood-bound sold at $1·01.

—Clarence Deming, of the Yale nine, is now recovering from the effects of the wound received in Waterbury, Conn., last July, while playing a match game.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8—Arrived, ships Acra, from Sidney, N. S. Wales; Sparkling Deer, from Australia; Golden Empire and Lota, from Chili. Sailed, ship Speranza, for London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....29 | 11 A. M.....38 | 2 P. M.....39

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, John F. Ohl.

Barque Albert, Maxwell, Matanzas, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Jan. 7, at 7 A. M., 25 miles NE. of Barnegat, during a heavy gale from NW., fell in with an unknown brig, dismasted and full of water.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Millville, Rencar, from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr L. P. Hallock, Lee, 3 days from Great Egg Harbor, with mdse. from wrecked steamship Eutaw.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.

Norw. barque Statsraad Brock, at this port yesterday from Liverpool, is consigned, vessel to Penrose, Massey Co.—not as before.

WENT TO SEA.

Mr. Samuel Schellinger, pilot, reports the following vessels having gone to sea yesterday:—Brig Etta M. Tucker, for Rio de Janeiro, and Normanby, for Bayonne.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, from Hoboken, at Boston yesterday.

Schr Ralph Carleton, Curtis, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 6th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MR. WELLS HIMSELF.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The low opinion of American honesty entertained in various countries of Europe often excites the indignation of American travellers, and many of them, knowing how unjust it is, ascribe it to rancorous hostility to our institutions. But, then, those who are most familiar with the way in which opinions are formed in foreign countries are aware that most of whatever disrepute the national character rests under with regard to all that class of virtues included under the term *bona fides*, is the handiwork of a portion of the American press. The bitterest reviler of America and Americans has never ventured on such foul charges and foul insinuations as some of our contemporaries hurl nearly every day against men who are put forward by American society as about as good specimens of the American man as it is capable of producing. We we were told the other day by an American of distinction—and his experience has been that of hundreds—of the bitterness of the mortification which he endured when in Germany during the impeachment trial, at finding himself an object of daily condolence on the part of his German friends touching the corruption of Senators Trumbull, and Fessenden, and Grimes, three of the foremost statesmen of the party of virtue. And then, there was no use in his denying it or trying to explain it. It was not in a Southern paper they saw the story, nor yet in the foul-mouthed organs of Northern Copperheadism, who make vilification one of their ordinary weapons of party warfare; but in the New York *Tribune*, the mouthpiece of the best element in the Northern population, and which had up to the time of impeachment been holding these very men up to the admiration of mankind.

We bid fair, too, in Mr. Wells' case, to furnish Europe with another reason for believing in our utter rottenness. Mr. Wells has had everything done for him that American society can do. He has been well born, well bred, and furnished with the best education the country affords. He has lived with the best men of his day, and has won and enjoys their esteem. He has displayed very remarkable powers of analysis and induction in a field of social science which until now can hardly be said to have been explored in this country, and has for this reason been selected by the Government to perform the very important duty of supplying the data for legislation on matters of finance and taxation during a period of great public difficulty and, indeed, peril. If ever man has given the State guarantees for his good behavior, it is he. And yet what do foreigners learn about him from the organ of the sober, virtuous, religious, reading, writing, and thinking Northern public? Why, that the minute he secured an official position, and through it, influence on public opinion, he sold his services to a foreign government and to foreign traders, and, in consideration of a certain sum in "foreign gold," agreed to suppress material facts, manipulate figures, and construct deluding arguments for their benefit, and for the deception and impoverishment of his own countrymen.

Of course, everybody here knows how false these insinuations are; but then, unfortunately, their silliness and absurdity prevent people feeling the downright wickedness of them, and visiting the men who invent and propagate them with the indignation they deserve. These slanders do, however, in one way, recoil on the heads of their authors, inasmuch as they excite, first, distrust, and then hostility towards the cause they are intended to help. There is no cause which will bear being lied for. Even the Christian religion, strong as are its claims on the respect of mankind, has suffered, and still suffers terribly, from attempts to spread it by falsehood, and slander, and misrepresentation of opponents; and what it cannot bear we may be sure protection cannot. One marked result of the attacks on Mr. Wells has been the steady growth of his authority, and the steady increase of confidence in the statements and conclusions of his reports. Nothing, it is safe to say, has ever appeared on this class of subjects which has produced such a profound impression on public opinion. His conclusions, it is true, have borne hard on the whole theory and practice of protection; but there was only one way of upsetting them or destroying them, and that was, showing either that his facts were not facts or that the reasoning based on them was incorrect. This has not been done; and for this, naked assertions that Mr. Wells has been bribed, and that he has been guilty of suppression and distortion, are not proper and sufficient substitutes.

There is talk just now among some of the more rabid high-tariff men about not only suppressing his report as far as Congress is concerned, but "kicking him out" of the Republican party; but then, we presume, wiser counsels will prevail. The suppression of the report by the House would, of course, only increase the number of its readers, and Mr. Wells would be followed out of the Republican party by such large numbers of the present members that we doubt whether enough would be left to carry on the business of the concern afterwards with any degree of success. There is a class of men in the party who have always been a little anxious to get rid of its brains, finding the thinking faculty a nuisance, and, almost as soon as a man gives evidence of reaching his conclusions with his head, get up a movement for his expulsion. Mr. Trumbull and the late Mr. Fessenden had a narrow escape, but they did escape; and their example has had a very encouraging effect. If the protective system will not bear discussion—and from the dislike of the high-tariff men to permit the circulation of Mr. Wells' report, and the refusal of the *Tribune* to print it, it apparently will not—it certainly cannot stand, and there is not the slightest use, as we have more than once said, in claiming a quasi-sacred character for it, as some of its friends seem disposed to do, and treating people who question its value as bad men, to whom plunder or treason would not be particularly disagreeable. It is a theory of taxation like another, of human origin, and that not a particularly respectable one. Large numbers of some of the best, and, on all other things, at least, wisest men in the modern world condemn it, and think it a stumbling-block in the way of human progress, and some of the foremost States are gradually abandoning it. Protectionists must, therefore, be reasonable and patient, take off their sacerdotal robes, and lay aside their cursing instruments, and come down into the arena among the rest of us, and give and take in the common secular game of political fisticuffs. Fair play is all they are entitled to, and that they shall certainly have. The young men, it is true, are mostly on the other side, but for [illegible] there is no help.

A BLACK RECORD.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The undisguised appeals to party spirit in the addresses of Lieutenant Governor Beach and Speaker Hitchman in taking the chairs respectively of the Senate and Assembly of our State, are novelties in our history, but not necessarily censurable. Truth is always preferable to falsehood; and, since the legislation and government of our State are to be moulded and animated by intense devotion to the interest of a party, it is well that the fact should be so bluntly proclaimed. These addresses are but echoes of the more elaborate and pretentious partisan malignity of the colossal fraud which usurps the Governorship of our State. But one passage in Hitchman's harangue is so grossly untruthful as to render its rebuke and exposure an imperative duty. It is that wherein he says:—

"The enfranchisement of an enslaved race, which resulted from that struggle, they (Democrats) not only accept, but they recognize the obligation of elevating and advancing that race to the highest condition of which it is capable."

Thus much for the professions of Speaker Hitchman. Now let us consider them in the light of history.

By the original Constitution of our State, framed by her Revolutionary patriots during their desperate struggle for independence, no difference was made or recognized between whites and blacks. Slavery then existed in our State, and slaves were conceded no political rights; but every black freeman was allowed to vote on precisely the same conditions with white freemen. So they did without objection for over forty years, or until the Constitutional Convention of 1821—a body overwhelmingly Democratic—which at once commenced a foray on the rights of the poor and powerless handfull of free blacks. A majority of the Democrats would have disfranchised them altogether; but a minority demurred, and, uniting with the twenty or thirty Federalists, secured the rights of suffrage to a fraction of the blacks—to all of them who had lived three years in the State, and owned $250 worth of real estate, free and clear of incumbrance or debt. And that has ever since been our fundamental law. Thrice—in 1846, in 1860, and in 1869—have decided efforts been made to change it, so that the invidious discrimination against blacks should be wiped out; but the Democratic party has rallied all its forces to defeat these appeals for justice and equality.

The Democrats of this State have just voted their full strength against negro enfranchisement, after having fought it in our late Constitutional Convention with inhuman pertinacity. Not less than one hundred distinct propositions were made by them in that Convention, and several weeks wasted, with intent to insult, defame, and humiliate the blacks, so as to make all possible capital out of the antipathy with which they are regarded by the lowest and basest, most ignorant and prejudiced whites. From the beginning to the end of that Convention, as also in the canvass before the people, no chance of flouting the unhappy African race, or heaping odium on those who stood up for their rights, was left unimproved.

Mr. Hitchman asserts that his fellow partisans "accept" the enfranchisement of the four millions of our countrymen who were formerly slaves. Indeed! When did they begin to accept it? Certainly, not while there was a prospect, a shadow of hope, that it might be prevented or defeated. Up to the hour in which the last shackle fell from their limbs, the Democratic party denounced emancipation as usurping, outrageous, a measure of disunion, and at least equally unjustifiable with secession. "It has united the South and divided the North," was their stereotyped outcry. Their last two candidates for President—McClellan and Seymour—were its especial antagonists. Their journals stigmatized Lincoln's proclamation of freedom as an incitement to wholesale arson, rape, and murder. If ever a party was unanimous and vehement in condemning any great public measure, the Democrats were thus hostile to emancipation.

No thanks to that party, slavery is dead. Its resurrection is beyond human power. But the blacks are still hated, despised, vilified, and in every way defamed and degraded; and that is the present business of the Democratic party. The civil rights bill was opposed by this party precisely as emancipation had been. So long as it was possible, blacks were excluded from street cars, as they still are from stages in this Democratic city. In States like Kentucky, where Democracy bears undivided sway, they are not allowed to give testimony against whites. Wherever it is still possible to imbrute and trample on them, Democracy is now intent on that achievement.

The fifteenth amendment is simply a barrier to such proscription and degradation, so far as the right to vote and hold office is concerned. Of course, the Democrats oppose it everywhere, and to the bitter end. No Democratic legislature has ratified or will ratify it. No Democrat has voted for or now supports it. Our Democratic Legislature has made haste to use its fraudulently acquired power expressly to rescind, so far as it can do so, its ratification by the preceding Republican body. The Democratic leaders insisted on doing this before a committee was appointed or any provision made for preliminary scrutiny of bills or resolutions. Every Democrat but one voted for the repeal.

Is it not stupendous effrontery, in view of these well-known facts, for Mr. Hitchman to profess that his party recognizes the obligation to elevate and advance the blacks? The negro has borne up manfully against half a century of Democratic hate, cruelty and oppression. Ought he now to be slimed with such barefaced, loathsome hypocrisy?

SHALL WE BUY CUBA?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Two of our contemporaries recently published an erroneous report that negotiations for the sale of Cuba to the United States have for some time past been going on between the rulers of Spain and the President of the United States. The *Herald* makes this announcement in the form of a telegram from Washington. It is alleged that "our Minister in Madrid has sounded both Serrano and Prim as to their willingness to sell Cuba to the United States, and that he has the highest assurances that both those prominent statesmen are favorable to the project, and are only waiting a favorable opportunity to consummate it." The information of the *Times* is conveyed in a letter from Havana. "There is hardly any doubt," says the writer, "that the actual Government in Spain is in treaty with the insurgents and the American Government. To mention this fact openly would be the signal of their downfall, and the immediate entrance of Prince Alfonso as future King of the Spaniards, with Lersundi as Regent during his minority."

That Prim and Serrano are not unwilling to sell Cuba to the United States is probably true. They are cunning knaves, always short of money, and perfectly able to understand that, as Spain is bound to lose the island, any sum they may get for it will be so much clear gain. It is also true, no doubt, that they have not dared to act upon their own judgment in the matter. The Spanish people cling to the possession of Cuba with unreasoning passion. In their eyes that colony is not only a source of boundless wealth, it is the last important relic of the epoch when Spain was an imperial power, bearing sway in every part of the world. This sentiment of the Spaniards has withheld their rulers from all open attempts to replenish their bankrupt treasury by the sale of the island; and we are able positively to affirm that they have not yet made any overtures of sale to General Sickles or Mr. Fish, and that General Sickles and Mr. Fish have not made any overtures of purchase to them.

And yet it would not be surprising if the Spanish Government should soon find itself in a condition to attempt to sell the island. The tone of discussion upon the Cuban question in the Spanish press has notably varied during the last year, and indicates a radical change in the popular feeling. At first the journals of all parties savagely scouted the idea of allowing Cuba to be separated from the mother country; now most of them admit that separation would be advantageous, but they insist that the Cuban insurrection must first be put down. That event, however, is evidently as far off as ever; and we may expect ere long to have an opportunity of saying whether we will buy Cuba, and how much we will pay for it. No matter who holds power in Madrid—whether Prim or Topete, or the Duke of Montpensier, or the Prince of Asturias, or the republic—this conclusion is equally probable.

MORE MONOPOLY—CONSUMMATION OF A GREAT JOB.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The report of the purchase of the so-called French Atlantic cable by the other cable company and the Western Union Company is very likely to be true. The men went to Europe to endeavor to make that purchase. It was in their interest, as purchasers, that has been made all the clamor against the French company; and it seems to have been in their interest and by their procuring that the State Department assumed an attitude hostile to the new enterprise, and even that there was inserted in the President's Message a passage calculated to dishearten the European owners. All this was the job of the would-be buyers. Their purpose was to cheapen the property by showing to the European capitalists that it might eventually prove a dead loss in their hands. Now, therefore, if the report be true, we shall hear no more of the movements to tear up the French cable because France will not permit an American cable to be landed on her shores; we shall hear no more of all the ridiculous and ingenious clamor against this enterprise, for it no longer stands in the way of the gigantic monopoly that controls our telegraphic system to the injury and oppression of the people.

But we shall hear, we trust, a great deal more of Mr. Washburn's bill, for there is more need for it now than ever. Our people, we are afraid, scarcely realize the importance of the telegraph in the concerns of daily life, or there would be a general irresistible pressure upon Congress to pass a law assuming absolute and specific control over this greatest of the agencies by which the multifarious operations of society are carried on. Before the telegraphic strike is over, however, it is possible that there may be a change in this regard. Just now the overworked and underpaid agents of this great machinery are in rebellion. Although the capital on which the telegraph company ought to pay a dividend is only fifteen millions they call it forty millions, so as to hide their exorbitant earnings. They pay a dividend on the forty millions, and as the fictitious excess of twenty-five millions takes up a nice slice of the earnings, they pleaed poverty and cut down the wages of their subordinates. Thus the operators are sacrificed to a fiction. Against this sacrifice they are in rebellion, and as the employment is a branch of highly skilled labor they may paralyze the company, and thus the country may to a great degree be left without telegraphic facilities.

In that event we are certain that the people will have forced upon them some adequate sense of the vital importance of this means of communication in all commercial transactions; and it is possible that their perception of this may induce a pressure that will force the tardy legislators at Washington to take such steps as will no longer leave the telegraph in hands in which it is subject to such abuses as those from which the people suffer in its present management.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 24	MOON SETS	11 38
SUN SETS	4 50	HIGH WATER	6 25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

WENT TO SEA.

Ship Ferdinand, for Antwerp; brigs Hermes, for Laguayra; and Ellen P. Stewart, for Sagua, went to sea yesterday.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Capt. Teal, for Savannah—C. D. Wood, Joseph Schooley, M. B. Priestly, wife, and infant, T. Edgerton, wife, and son, Robert Cameron, B. Cohen, Mrs. M. C. Stager and son, B. Moore, D. Ackorman, Miss M. A. Schull.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Castine, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 5th instant.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 6th inst.

Barques Athensis, Burch, and Grass Behr Nijsdank, Kindelt, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 24th ult.

Barque Sir Colin Campbell, Murray, sailed from Ouxhaven 22d ult. for England.

Barque Isaac R. Davis Hand, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 15th ult.

Barque Sarah Feyson, Dakin, hence, at Helvoet 22d ult.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, at Oporto 18th ult., from New York.

Brig Nuevitas, Trask, hence for Bath, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schr M. A. Grier, Gray, hence, at New York 6th inst.

Schr Adelia Tratton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 31st ult.

Schr Gov. Burton, Gilman, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

Schrs Fawn, Kelley, and T. T. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Boston 6th inst.

Schr Wm. Bement, Penny, hence, at New Bedford 5th instant.

Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 4th inst.

Schr Mary R. Rickman, White, hence, at Richmond 5th instant.

Schr Argus Eye, Thomas, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 27th ult.

Schr I., Q. O. Wishart, Mason, went to sea from Charleston 4th inst. for Georgetown, S. C., and New York.

MISCELLANY.

The Government steam-tender Maria, which accompanied the iron-clad Miantonomah from New York for Boston, ran against that vessel near Gay Head, about 3 30 A. M. of the 4th inst., and was almost instantly sunk. James Burns, oiler; James Cummings and John Cole, firemen; and Wm. Jones, cook, who were below at the time of the collision, were drowned. The officers and the remainder of the crew, numbering 13 in all, were saved, and have returned to Brooklyn. The Maria kept about a quarter of a mile astern of the Miantonomah until about 2 30 on the day of the collision, when her feed pipe broke, and she drew up to the Miantonomah to communicate previously to making for smooth water. It was during this dangerous proximity that the collision occurred.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 18tu§] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 302 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—The annual election for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

ED. PEACE, President.

1 4 7t*

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

1223

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

1 1 10t

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing three years.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

12 22 4t§10

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

12 28 6w

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

12 28 12t

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

12 28 11t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.

W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

1 3 12t

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

12 29

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

12 27 2t J 3 5 7 8 10*

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1870.

The Directors of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia have this date declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the stock and outstanding scrip, payable, free of United States and State tax, on demand.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

1 5 5t

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after Monday, the 10th instant, until which time the transfer book will be closed.

W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

1 5 6t

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

12 29 11t

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

12 31 10t

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

12 14 23t

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

12 14 23t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Secretary.

12 28 17t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.

ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1869. 12 25 11t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will take place.

J. MORRELL, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. 12 22wrm1 10

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING Machines are manufactured at Nos. 224 and 226 S. FIFTH Street, and for sale on terms to suit all, at the salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 6 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

12 27 12t

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

2 4§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

EVERY ONE SHOULD CALL AND examine the Parham Sewing Machine before purchasing, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 10th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

12 31 4t7

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

12 31 15t

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

12 31 15t

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.

D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

12 31 15t

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1881) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

12 31 12t

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

12 31 15t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

12 28 11t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

12 22 60t

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the Annual Meeting and Election for President and Eight Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of READING, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

HENRY C. JONES, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. 12 30 9t

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870.

RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

12 23 20t

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.

ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.

12 31 2w

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.

ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.

12 31 2w

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 12 31 12t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Roder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 50 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 9§

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 817 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1 29§

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety, DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS, SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.

Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.

Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

3 6 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

THE FINEST QUALITIES.

The Most Reasonable Pr

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—David Berth, aged twenty eight years, residing at No. 2021 Callowhill street, was run over yesterday at Eighth and Pine streets, and had one of his legs badly crushed.

—The following amount of grain was measured in the city and port of Philadelphia for the quarter ending December 31, 1869:—Corn, 469,561 bushels; wheat, 223,281⅛ bushels; oats, 224,018 bushels; rye, 31,897 bushels; barley, 324,823⅛ bushels; malt, 4466 bushels; seeds, 626⅛ bushels; sundries, 111,212 bushels. Total, 1,389,884⅛ bushels.

—The survey for the contemplated railroad between Bustleton and Newtown has been completed, and is in the hands of the engineers. It is said to have an easy grade. It will cost to Bustleton $300,000. It is proposed to issue bonds for one-half, getting them endorsed by the Camden and Amboy Company. $150,000 must be raised in cash, and, dividing the eleven miles into three sections, that from Newtown to the Buck is expected to raise $75,000. The proposed road will form a connection with the Philadelphia and Trenton at Holmesburg.

—The following statement, compiled from the records at the Water Department, shows the number of gallons of water pumped by all the works belonging to the city during 1869:—

Months.	*No. of galls. pumped.*
January	877,284,223
February	874,139,631
March	873,127,745
April	1,113,034,623
May	1,152,546,886
June	1,284,519,386
July	1,293,167,430
August	1,139,394,772
September	970,551,556
October	969,261,213
November	970,876,989
December	898,388,339
Total	12,416,292,193

During the past year the water mains laid amounted to about twenty-one miles.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 122.

—Yesterday's internal revenue receipts were $545,673.

—The Missouri Legislature yesterday ratified the fifteenth amendment.

—Glen Falls National Bank, Troy, New York, has been robbed of $20,000 by burglars.

—It is asserted that the President will send to the Senate on Monday a secret message, with a treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo.

—Onslow Stearns was nominated by the Republican State Convention yesterday for Governor of New Hampshire, by acclamation.

—The expediency of bringing in a bill to abolish the death penalty in this State is to be inquired into by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

—A report was brought up in the State Senate on the Scull-Findley election case yesterday. A discussion ensued, but no result was arrived at.

—Much leaf tobacco has been going into the Indian Territory for manufacture, in order to evade Federal taxation; but the Government having been acquainted with the fact, an order has been issued for the seizure of all the manufactured tobacco found unstamped.

Foreign Affairs.

—Election disturbances are reported in various parts of Spain.

—Serrano received the Spanish Cortes on the Feast of the Epiphany.

—The trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom, commenced in 1783, has just been completed.

1776.

A Few More Words About the Declaration of Independence.

The regular annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, Fifth street, below Chesnut. The society was established in 1744, with Benjamin Franklin as Secretary. After a few years of prosperity, the members, with the exception of its Secretary, were overcome with apathy, and continued in that state until 1767, when it was rejuvenated. What aided to secure its prosperity then was the patronage of John Penn. The use of the Council Chamber in the State House was granted it. On the 20th of December this association and a rival one, under the name of the "American Society," were merged together, under the title—"The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge." During the Revolution the meetings were rare, for in Philadelphia the enemy was stationed a great portion of the time, and the meetings were stopped. This society thenceforward continued prosperously until the present time. Its membership has embraced the most learned of Americans, and its aid to the prosperity of science and art has been very great.

The rooms of the society are upon the second floor of the building occupied by the Water and Highway Departments. They are warm and cozy apartments, with all the comfort and plainness appertaining to a Quaker residence. About the walls hang many fine and valuable portraits—one, of Jefferson, worth to the *virtuoso* almost its weight in gold. Then there are others of Peter Duponceau, Chief Justice Tilghman, Dr. Chapman, Alexander Dallas Bache and Robert Patterson.

About the walls are arranged many invaluable relics. There is here a gravestone from Carthage, evidently cut about the age when the Christian era was dawning. It symbolizes what is known as the Astartic worship.

Here also is to be found the document called the Declaration of Independence. A few weeks ago an article in THE TELEGRAPH gave a history of two depositories for this piece of manuscript, and now the original itself appears. It is the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, as it came from the hand of Lee, when he had made some alterations after Jefferson had drawn it up. This document is remarkable, in that it presents that paragraph which was stricken out. It reads thus:—

"He (the present King of Great Britain) has waged war against human nature itself; violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him. Captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain, determined to keep open market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce, and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them, thus paying off former crime committed against the liberties of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

This document, yellow from the influences of time, is preserved in a strong frame. Jefferson was not a journalist, or he would not have written upon both sides of the paper. In this same room, too, we see the chair which he almost invariably used. Here, too, can be seen the old astronomical clock, made by John Rittenhouse, one of the Presidents of the society, and which, for forty years, was the standard by which to set Philadelphia time pieces.

It is expected that the society will soon evacuate the present building occupied by them, and go westward. This property is owned by it, but the city will require it, if the new public buildings go up. This subject is now under consideration.

Yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 5 o'clock, an election for offices to serve for the ensuing year was held, with this result:—

President—George B. Wood.

Vice-Presidents—John C. Cresson, Isaac and Frederick Fraley.

Secretaries—Charles B. Trego, E. Otis Kendall, John L. Le Conte and J. P. Lesley.

Curators—Franklin Peale, Elias Durand, Joseph Carson.

Counsellors—Alfred L. Elwyn, John Bell, Benjamin H. Coates, Benjamin V. Marsh.

Treasurer—Charles B. Trego.

BANTING AND HIS SYSTEM.

EVERYONE has heard of Banting, but it is surprising how little is known in this country either of him or his system—what manner of man he is, or how far he is entitled to credit as a discoverer. Yet Banting is an interesting man, and his system, if for nothing else, is well worth studying as the production of one who, neither possessing nor laying the slightest claim to scientific knowledge, has by his philanthropy and his untiring zeal done what writers preceding him failed to do—disseminated information which it was the task of abler men to gain. Banting's fame and its foundation is a phenomenon in scientific literature, and, if we would point a moral from it, is another added to the list of countless examples of devotion and energy surmounting, with the slenderest opportunities, all obstacles.

In 1868 the fifth edition of Banting's pamphlet on corpulence was published in the United States, yet it is only quite recently that the fourth edition was published in England. In a word, Banting's third edition was successively printed here as the fourth and the fifth. The fourth, however, is his last edition. That copies of it are somewhat scarce in this country may be judged from the fact that the one from which we shall presently have occasion to quote we were obliged to import.

Mr. Banting's aim is merely that of a philanthropist, anxious to contribute for the good of his fellow-men what proved beneficial to him. About his writing there is a great charm, of which he was unconscious, for it is derived from his unconsciousness. Of the art of writing he understands absolutely nothing; probably he could not, to save his life, have written a work on any other subject. But prompted by gratitude for relief from misery, and yearning to alleviate that of others, he wrote a book on the cure of a malady at whose victims mankind have always conspired to laugh, and, without the least intention or suspicion on his part, made it singularly interesting and funny. With the candor of a child, he tells all his little ailments and trials; he mentions that at one time his stomach was so large as to prevent his stooping sufficiently to tie his shoes; that, to avoid jarring himself, he was obliged to go down stairs backward. When he speaks of the table, we find ourselves in the presence of a good liver, whom, as he runs over the items of his former bill of fare, we cannot help commiserating in his self-denial, and applauding in the strength of his resolution to abstain. He confesses to a decided weakness for a certain dish; but who can blame him, knowing what it is, or not forgive him, as he does himself? "Being fond of green peas," he remarks, "I take them daily in the season, and I gain two or three pounds in weight as well as some little in bulk, but I soon lose both when their season is over. For this trespass I quite forgive myself." With blunt truthfulness he corrects little misstatements that have crept into accounts of him. With a running commentary of notes, he follows Professor Niemeyer, of Stuttgard, in his lecture on Banting's System, appended to the new edition of the pamphlet. The Professor said:—"I am sorry to have been unable to ascertain whether this William Harvey [Mr. Banting's medical adviser] is a descendant of the great William Harvey, who, in the seventeenth century, by discovering the circulation of the blood, laid the foundation of our present physiological system." Mr. Banting—"He is not." The Professor, enumerating the articles which he believed to be allowed by Mr. Banting's dietary, said:—"Any kind of poultry, or venison, a little pastry." Mr. Banting—"I avoided pastry." The Professor stated that, "until a few years ago, Mr. Banting carried on the business of an undertaker. Funerals, as is well known, are conducted with much pomp in England; and he held the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales." Banting—"I held no such appointment, but was cabinetmaker, upholsterer, and decorator to the Royal Family. Funerals in England are frequently conducted by this class." "A most amusing scene," said the Professor, "in which the Princess Mary of Cambridge played a part, appears to be authentic, and is highly characteristic. Her Royal Highness requested to see Mr. Banting. He presented himself before her, first in his former clothes, in order to show her the old Banting, and then metamorphosed himself before her eyes into the present Banting, by throwing off one coat after another." Banting—"This was not true, but a mere *jeu d'esprit* of the public journals."

So intense is Mr. Banting's detestation of fat that he can express himself in regard to it only by new applications of words. "Obesity," says he, "I call a parasite; anything that creates fat I call human beans." He rigidly adheres to what he is pleased to style the analogy, and steadily maintains the propriety of those terms, remarking that "the word 'parasite' has been much commented upon as inappropriate to any but a living, creeping thing (of course I use the word in a figurative sense, as a burden to the flesh); but if fat is not an insidious, creeping enemy, I do not know what is," and also, that "perhaps I do not wholly escape starchy, or saccharine matter, but scrupulously avoid those beans, such as milk, sugar, beer, butter, etc., which are known to contain them." One of Mr. Banting's correspondents, however, outherods him, for he speaks of going into the *wilderness* of obesity.

So much for the man: let us turn to the system which bears his name and yet is not his. It is but simple justice to admit that Mr. Banting claims no more than that to which he is entitled. He said, from the first, that putting in practice the advice of a medical friend of his, he, a man of sixty-five, of five feet five inches in height, weighing two hundred and two pounds, had, in about thirteen months, reduced himself, without detriment to his health, forty-six pounds. He declared his conviction that others in a condition similar to what his had been, would, under good medical advice, be benefited by a similar treatment. He expressly disclaimed all scientific knowledge on the subject. He did not claim even for his medical adviser, whose name he at first refused to disclose, the merit of discovery: he detailed merely the instructions which he had received, and their important results. He now asserts that he furnishes abundant evidence of the value of his conjecture; and no one, on reading the new edition of his work, with its prefixed and appended matter, can gainsay the fact.

What Mr. Banting really has accomplished is owing to persistent publication, which had the effect of stimulating discussion, and bringing into notice a practice which, with the principles upon which it is based, has for many years been known to physiologists. The extraordinary feature of the Banting controversy is that, considering the light which modern science has shed on the economy of the body, writers should have been found to cavil at the system. Perhaps the cause of this was that, as the application of the principles to the relief of obesity had never been generally made, both principles and application were comparatively but little known. This probably arose from the fact that the principles had never, before Mr. Banting's time, been reduced to such precise rules as those adopted and carried out resolutely by him; and this, again, was probably occasioned by the fact that physicians, as a body, were indisposed to reduce to system that which would form a treatment apparently so simple as to be practised with impunity by anybody, and yet one which, attempted without due regard to individual organization, would prove highly dangerous. To a person with a taint of consumption, the deposit of adipose tissue is literally of vital importance. Its arrest produces dangerous, if not fatal, consequences. We see around us every day most insane tampering with health. Moderate bathing, under certain conditions, is healthful, and in certain diseases, curative. Some persons practise immoderate bathing, under improper conditions, for any diseases. We have known cases in which thin, weakly persons have been subjected to a course of cold douche baths accompanied with meagre diet. Cold in contact with the body absorbs heat from it. On the other hand, nature tends to maintain it at its normal temperature. Whence comes the surplus heat which, when cold is applied to it, tends to accomplish that object? From the combustion of the fatty portions of the body itself. Consequently, if the body is put on a meagre diet, it is stinted in that which produces fat, and if, at the same time, cold is applied to the surface, its fatty tissue wastes, and might be exhausted, since nothing can yield without diminishing, unless correspondingly replenished. We must believe that the consideration of the evils that would result from the abuse of a dietary for the reduction of obesity restrained physicians generally from publishing one, and actuated many persons who opposed Banting's, for, indisputably, the principles on which to base such a dietary have long been known to many of the educated, putting out of the question, scientists. The Banting system, so-called, is founded on two well-established facts—all food is divisible into fibre-renewing and fat-producing elements. No food consists exclusively of either, but the relative proportions of each in ordinary foods are known. Saccharine and farinaceous substances, being fat-producing, food in which they either preponderate or exist in large amounts should be avoided by the obese.

To some persons, perhaps not the least amusing part of Mr. Banting's work, in its present edition, would be the letters selected from nearly two thousand sent by the afflicted of all ranks and conditions, who by means of his system had been relieved of the burden which they were bearing through life. If we except two, one of whom is a count, the French correspondents of Mr. Banting are, as might be expected, the most expansive in their expression of gratitude to him. "Vous avez des grands droits à ma reconnaissance," writes a Frenchwoman; "pour m'avoir délivrée d'un fléau qui faisait le désespoir de mon existence." A French merchant writes:—"J'étais triste et désespéré, malheureux, et j'affligeais tous ceux qui m'entourent. Vos conseils, cher Monsieur, m'ont rendu à moi-même, à ceux qui me sont chers." One is reminded of Sterne's perruquier, who sold him a wig. "But I fear, friend," said Sterne, "this buckle won't stand." "You may immerge it into the ocean," was the reply, "and it will stand."

Mr. Banting says, "I deeply regret not having secured a photographic portrait of my original figure in 1862, to place in juxtaposition with one of my present form. It might have amused some, but certainly would have been very convincing to others, and astonishing to all, that such an effect should have been so readily and speedily produced by the simple method of exchanging a meagre for a generous dietary, under proper advice.* Mr. Banting may rest assured that his regret is shared by all who have read his book, for surely none so instructive was ever half so amusing: it would be complete with a portrait of his former and one of his present self, either of which would be the likeness of a thoroughly good man.

Had Mr. Banting, when he entered on his crusade against obesity, been young, handsome, and ambitious, he might have occupied the proud position predicted by Brillat Savarin as the reward of him who should bring it under dominion. "Had I been," says Savarin, "a graduate of medicine, I would first of all have written a good treatise on obesity, then I would have established my empire in that nook of science; and I would have obtained the twofold advantage of having as patients people in the very best health, and of being daily besieged by the loveliest portion of mankind; for to have just enough plumpness, not a whit too much nor too little, is to woman the study of her life. What I have not done, another doctor will do; and if he be at the same time skilful, discreet, and a good-looking fellow, I predict that he will accomplish wonders."

Another, not a doctor, not at all the sort of person prophesied, has succeeded in the appointed task, who, if he possesses not the attributes mentioned, has equally well accomplished it, and rests satisfied with his reward. In vain did *Punch* and some magnates in scientific circles level their gibes at him, he has won the day. Single-handed he has invaded and conquered the world, and, by thousands, princes, peers, counts, baronets, officers, merchants, tradesmen, clerks, and ladies have lost sufficient flesh to join the host marching in his train, singing, "Io triumphe! we were fat, we are lean!"

*Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Banting's enthusiasm in his cause leads him to strain the meaning of "meagre" and "generous" to suit his purpose.

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS

OF

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

U. S. 5-20s and 1881s,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.

The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.

We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SAMUEL WORK,
12 4 tf No. 25 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

11 2m PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 5§

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patent procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smthy

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,

GENERAL PATENT AGENT,

No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.

OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.

AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.

TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.

BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 1 1

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

4 27 1f MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 7 24 §

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

10 21 thstu6m

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 23 South ELEVENTH, below Chesnut and Market Str 11 6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia

EMERY SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 220 CHESNUT Street. Mantels

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
WILLIAM TELL. LEFRANO.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1870.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In answer to numerous applications for a repetition of Rossini's Grand Opera of
WILLIAM TELL,
which was received with unbounded enthusiasm on Wednesday evening, and in order to accommodate hundreds who were unable to obtain seats, the management respectfully announces that
WILLIAM TELL,
will be repeated for positively the last time
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1870.
Sig. LEFRANC in his great part of ARNOLDO.
Seats for the above performance now for sale at the Academy of Music and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
First time of the Thrilling Drama of
BLOW FOR BLOW.
MISS MAY-HOWARD appearing in two characters; her first appearance since her illness and return. Previous to which
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
LUCY ARUNDEL.....MISS LAURA KEENE
Commence at a quarter to 8; open at 7.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 8,
Sixth Night of the highly successful new
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., author of "The Dead Heart," "Lost in London," etc., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS and BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
Are specially engaged to give the effects incidental to the Drama.
THIS SATURDAY, "NOT GUILTY" MATINEE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
BENEFIT OF MR. J. F. CATHCART.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 8,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
PORTIA.....MRS. JOHN DREW
SHYLOCK.....MR. J. F. CATHCART
Concluding with the Fine Drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.
LUKE FIELDING.....J. F. CATHCART
ROSE FIELDING.....MISS ALICE PLACIDE
MONDAY NEXT—LITTLE EMILY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING.
MR. LARRY TOOLEY, Ethiopian Comedian, Mr. FRANK A. GIBBONS, MISS EVA BRENT, Mr. SAM DEVERE, Mr. THOMAS WINNETT, Etc.
AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, Etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE,
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe
Second Week—Romance entitled FOUND ALIVE; OR THE TALE OF THE NEW YEAR,
In addition to a Full Programme.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 1 1

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
SIGNOR BLITZ,
ASSISTED BY THEODORE BLITZ,
Every Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½.
All the new Mysteries from Europe. [1 3 6§

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLI ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 19§

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 9

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOOD

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
2 20§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ALMERIA AND CATAWBA GRAPES
BEST QUALITY RAISINS,
ALMONDS, WALNUTS, HAVANA ORANGES
FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON, CURRANTS, ETC.
Every description of Fine Groceries.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
ERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23§

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL

Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Two doors above his Old Stand.
CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
11 26 3t Two doors above our Old Stand

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!
What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE?
Cheaper than any place in the city.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street,
12 18 1m Odd-Fellows' Hall,
W. A. HENRY.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & M'MAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 CORLIES'S SLIP, New York.
No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freights Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats as Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 1 1 6

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 8

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

BLUNDERING ESTIMATES OF THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

A MEMORIAL to Congress issued by the leading iron companies of this State emphatically contradicts the estimate of the cost of pig iron which was made in the report of Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue. He asserts that the cost, including a liberal interest on the capital invested, is not more than from $24 to $26 per ton, while they allege that the average cost, during the last two years, exclusive of interest on capital and charges for transportation from the furnaces, has exceeded $29 per ton. They also invite and challenge a searching investigation, "that the truth may be made public, and error, however strongly endorsed, be effectually confuted." The decision of the question of fact thus boldly put in issue may have an important bearing upon the industrial interests of the country, inasmuch as Mr. Wells bases a recommendation for the reduction of the duties on iron on the estimates which are pronounced to be erroneous; and if he is convicted of a blunder on such an essential point, Congress will have but little disposition to make the tariff correspond to his false calculations.

The progress made during the last ten years in increasing the ratio between the product and consumption of iron has been of immense service in increasing national wealth, in developing latent resources, and in furnishing remunerative employment to tens of thousands of industrious citizens. Every year the necessity of dependence upon Great Britain for any form of the most useful of metals diminishes, and under the present system the period is rapidly approaching when importations will cease. Our natural resources are so illimitable, our stock of ores so varied and inexhaustible, and our facilities for enlarging the existing furnaces or building new ones are so great, that it would be no difficult task to make in this country, after a few years' notice, as much iron as the whole world consumes. The comparatively high cost here of labor and capital constitutes the only difficulty in the way of as complete a supremacy in this product as America has already obtained in sewing machines; but if the protective barriers which defend our iron companies from ruinous competition are destroyed, our ores will again lie neglected in their native mines until a wiser generation shall arise, thousands of workmen will be thrown out of employment, whole towns will be abandoned, and large districts of Pennsylvania and other commonwealths which now teem with a busy population will relapse into their native wildness, while the aggregate product of American industry will be materially diminished, foreign indebtedness will increase, and in grasping at the worthless shadow of poor, cheap British iron, the invaluable substance of an abundant and serviceable American product will be lost. Mr. Wells invokes Congress, at a time when far too much money is spent abroad, and when the development of every native source of wealth should be an object of national solicitude, to favor this disastrous policy. Even if his conjectures in regard to the cost of a product which is formed so exclusively of home labor and home materials were correct, the representatives of the people should not adopt his recommendations; but if they prove to be, as those who are most familiar with the subject allege, grossly erroneous, his free trade propositions should be spurned with contempt.

DOWN WITH THE INCOME TAX.

THE repugnance to a continuance of the income tax increases with the discussion of its obnoxious characteristics. It is odious to those who are exempt because that very fact proclaims their comparative poverty; and it is odious to richer men because they are compelled to expose their prosperity to the world, and thus to subject themselves to a thousand annoying importunities. It is unjust and unequal because evasions are extremely easy, and those who do not stickle at false statements readily escape a large portion of their legitimate burden, while conscientious men are mulcted of the last farthing due. During the war patriotic citizens cheerfully submitted to it, and they are still ready to contribute to the Government all the money needed to maintain its efficiency and its credit, but in a time of peace and prosperity they feel that the superfluous aggravation of an exposure of their private affairs should be discontinued. The Congress which established the tax practically acted on this theory by limiting its duration, and the present Congress had much better withstand the frowns of Commissioner Delano than the indignation of irate constituencies, which they would inevitably evoke by an unnecessary continuance of what British as well as American experience has proved to be the most unequal and most unpopular of all taxes.

THE EASTERN DISTILLERS seems to have a standing grudge against Commissioner Delano, on the ground that he favors the Western whisky-makers. It is alleged that, while the laws are strictly enforced in Pennsylvania, laxity prevails in Ohio. We hope these accusations are unfounded, and that he is doing his best to enforce a collection of the tax on spirits in all quarters of the Union, for it would be to the last degree disgraceful for a high national official to designedly discharge his duties in a manner which would give the industrial interests of one section an advantage over those of another. The Commissioner should be just even to those who convert good grain into bad liquor.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

A TALENTED priest of the Puseyite branch of the Church of England, Rev. Joshua D. Bradly, is about to establish a mission in the slums of New York, to which considerable importance is attached by the journals of that city. Mr. Bradley's success in labors of a similar character in London warrants the belief that he will exercise a good influence upon the outcasts of Gotham, and there is perhaps no field for missionary labor of equal importance which is more grossly neglected. His plan of operation is somewhat similar to that adopted by the Bedford Street Mission of this city, and he intends to reside among, visit frequently, and minister to the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of the objects of his solicitude. There is a certain degree of novelty in the idea of an Englishman, maintained by English funds, undertaking missionary work in the great importing city of the United States; but there can be no doubt that ample scope will be found there not only for all his energies, but for the self-sacrificing labors of numerous other reformers from other portions of the world. Additional interest is attached to his movement by the fact that the priests of his peculiar belief are now subjected to so many annoyances and persecutions by a portion of the English Episcopalians that a number of their leaders already contemplate emigration to this country as a resort which may at no distant period become necessary for the full enjoyment of their religious freedom. If this conjecture proves correct, they will begin by making America a missionary ground, to end by finding here a safe refuge for themselves.

ABUSES IN ASYLUMS.

"WE make laws," says Lady Mary Montagu, "but we follow customs." Now it is the custom of Philadelphia to be charitable, it is her habit to give largely, and, out of the same force of habit, once having given, to trust implicitly to her almoners and look after her money no further. No individual or institution is so endowed with power of abuse as that whose reputation is highest, and none surely are so tempted to abuse that power. It would be worth while for the people of Philadelphia now, on this first of the year, while renewing their subscriptions to asylums and reformatories, to look more closely into their management and find how far their charity actually serves its end. Massive buildings, improved grounds, kitchens, laundries, and bakery in cleanly order, of which we boast in our noble charities, are no doubt good things, but they are only appliances, and outside appliances. If the boy goes out of the House of Refuge worse than when he went in, by herding with lower ruffians than himself; if the Magdalen hurries back gladly to her downward course, and the poor lunatic grows year by year more hopelessly insane from his confinement, our magnificent buildings and laundries and kitchens are but little to boast of after all.

The point we wish candidly to urge is this: That our great public charities need the constant watchful supervision of the press, and its bold, outspoken criticism. Superintendents and managers are but the servants of the public, and, faulty men like ourselves, are peculiarly liable to become the slaves of some system, to which they submit their patients as so many sacks of corn thrown into a mill. The work of cure or reform in large institutions has a natural tendency to become a mere machinery of routine, in which absolutely no heed is taken of individual need or capacity. It is the easy and the common habit to pass over this matter with a well-turned phrase of compliment to the board of managers or skilful superintendent, but it is the juster course to remember that the poor, the insane, the criminals whom these men have in charge are the wards of the people, whose money is largely paid for their support, and who have a right to know how they are dealt with.

It is a fact that in some of the largest institutions of this city the grossest mismanagement exists, the male department in one of them being, to use the words of a visiting physician, a disgrace to humanity. In some of the hospitals the beds are insufficient and vilely cared for; in more than one of the insane asylums the superintendent physicians, by their own admission, see the patients not oftener than once a month, and some of them, never, and the young medical students in whose care they are left consign their responsibility again to the attendants. These attendants are almost invariably of the lowest class of Germans and Irish, selected for their strength solely. A delicate, refined woman, for instance, whose mind is unhinged by some grief or physical cause, and who needs, as never before, the tenderest care and most watchful skill, is suddenly removed from home, made the constant companion of some stolid, ignorant woman whom she would not have trusted in her kitchen, probably, and receives from her whatever comfort, medical supervision, or chance of cure falls to her lot.

We speak advisedly in these matters. It is time that the fresh outside air penetrated to many of our boasted charities, and it shall be our honest effort to aid in their ventilation and cleansing, giving honor only where honor is justly due.

PEERLESS PEDESTRIANISM.—Lord Albert Pelham Clinton is a sample of a rising class in the ranks of the titled aristocracy of England. We are not aware that Lord Albert Pelham Clinton is endowed with any special gifts in the way of brains, but he is certainly possessed of a pair of very remarkable legs. Perhaps we should come nearer the mark by saying that Lord Albert Pelham Clinton is possessed of a very remarkable pair of legs. He, or rather his legs, is equal to five miles an hour, on a two-hour stretch, and that without any previous special training. In fact, Lord Albert Pelham Clinton has "done" his ten miles in two hours, with three minutes and three seconds to spare, and he has put £50 sterling in his purse by so doing. At this rate he could "do" a hundred miles inside of twenty-four hours, with full four hours, thirty minutes, and thirty seconds wherein to rest. This proves Lord Albert Pelham Clinton to be a greater "walkist" than Weston. Mr. Disraeli is on the look-out for a conservative leader in the House of Lords. Evidently Lord Albert Pelham Clinton is his man. It may be that he does not know much; but then the same objection can be urged against Lord Abercorn, who is spoken of prominently as the prospective Parliamentary successor of the late Earl of Derby, and Lord Albert Pelham Clinton possesses the decided advantage of a very aristocratic *pognomen* and a peerless pair of legs.

SOME MONTHS ago Charles Dickens made an after-dinner speech at Birmingham, in which he declared that "he had no faith in the people governing, but entire faith in the people governed." This oracular utterance was interpreted in many different ways; some declaring that Mr. Dickens, like many of the once liberal literary men of England, intended to repudiate his early creed, and others that it was a reaffirmation of it. Others again contended that it was an attempt to carry water on both shoulders, and there were not a few who thought that it meant nothing at all except that Mr. Dickens had taken a glass or so more sherry than was good for him, and that he did not know what he was saying. This was certainly the most probable solution of the mystery, but it seems that Mr. Dickens did mean something, for on Thursday evening he made another speech at the same place, when he explained matters by stating that "he had no faith in the people (with a small p) governing, but entire faith in the people (with a large P) governed," which is about as silly and as unmeaning as his first effort; but then he added, by way of answer to his conundrum, that the idea he intended to convey was that "he put infinite trust in the masses—none whatever in the so-called governing classes."

The question is why did he not say this at first, and then his hearers would not have misunderstood him, and the newspapers of England and America would have been spared a great deal of trouble in endeavoring to decipher his meaning.

THE SUEZ CANAL is undoubtedly a great engineering work, but it seems to be agreed by all disinterested and responsible observers that it is not such a success as its projectors desired or intended. Only vessels of a very light draught can pass through it, and by some blunder there are a number of sharp curves, in turning which it is almost impossible for boats of any size to avoid getting aground. Besides, the desert sands are continually drifting into the cut, so that it will require constant vigilance and an immense annual outlay merely to keep the canal in order, while to make it available for vessels of the largest class will necessitate an additional expenditure equal if not greater than that which has already been made. The only partial success of the Suez Canal suggests the importance of making the often-talked-of cut at Darien. Such a canal, if once constructed, would be open to but few of the objections of the one at Suez, and there is no doubt that a deep and wide channel can be constructed at Darien that will give passage to vessels of any size, and, after the first cut, be but of comparatively little expense to maintain in proper condition. This work is of the utmost importance to the people of the United States, and efforts ought to be made to keep the control of it entirely in our own hands. The Navy Department has ordered the preliminary surveys of the approaches to be made, and it is to be hoped that some decisive steps will shortly be taken by capitalists to carry out the great enterprise.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has received a report from Rear-Admiral Poor with regard to the behavior of the Dictator recently in a gale while on a trip from Tybee roads, at the mouth of the Savannah river, to Key West, which indicates that vessels of the monitor class cannot be relied upon to go to sea in heavy weather. The Dictator appears to have behaved well, but it is evident that she was not under control to such an extent as to give a reasonable guarantee of safety to her officers and crew, who will probably unite with Admiral Poor in the opinion that such vessels should not be sent to sea unless moderate breezes and pleasant weather can be assured. The monitors were built for and are mainly adapted for harbor service, and although some of them have made long voyages in safety, they are not good sea boats in the common acceptation of the term, and it is a mere reckless risking of human life to send them out when they are likely to meet with bad weather.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS WILL preach in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES on Sunday Evening at 7½ o'clock.
A collection will be taken up for the building fund of the new church. 1 6*

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. GRIER. *

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Evening Series: "The Young Man Absalom." *

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. G. W. MUSGRAVE, D.D., at 7½ P. M. *

☞ GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH STREET, above Arch.—Service To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. T. S. Ellersby, of the Cathedral Church, Toronto. *

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor.—Services To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. *

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, at 10½ and 7½. Strangers invited. Revival services in progress. *

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above CHESNUT.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor-elect of this church, will preach To-morrow, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M *

☞ ADVENT CHURCH, YORK AVENUE, above Buttonwood street.—Bishop STEVENS will administer Confirmation, Sunday Evening, 9th inst. *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ W A N A M A K E R.

WANAMAKER. The low prices at which we have been selling for the last few weeks
WANAMAKER. will still prevail until our Winter
WANAMAKER. Stock is all cleared out and we are ready for our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
WANAMAKER. FINEST
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
WANAMAKER. Nos. 818 and 820
CHESNUT STREET.
WANAMAKER. Our BOYS' CLOTHING and
GENTS' FURNISHING
WANAMAKER. GOODS are all marked down.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
WANAMAKER. FINEST
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
WANAMAKER. Nos. 818 and 820
10 26† CHESNUT STREET.

☞ Y O U N G
MÄNNERCHOR
GRAND
BAL MASQUE,
BAL MASQUE,
BAL MASQUE,
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 27, 1870.
TICKETS,
ADMITTING
A GENTLEMAN
AND
ONE LADY,
FIVE DOLLARS
EXTRA LADIES' TICKETS,
EACH
ONE DOLLAR.
FOR SALE
AT THE
PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES,
NEWS STANDS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
AND OF
1 6 8 10 14 16 21 24 27] THE MANAGERS.

☞ DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION
OF
PENNSYLVANIA,
N. W. CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
EIGHTH OF JANUARY.
A public meeting of the members of the above Association will be held at their Hall on SATURDAY next, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Prominent speakers are expected to address the meeting. All Democratic and Conservative citizens are invited to attend.
LEWIS C. CASSIDY,
1 7 2t President.

☞ REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS,
MR. C. C. TRACY,
Of the New York Newsboys' Home, and
MR. M. DUPUY,
Of the Children's Aid Society of New York,
will speak at the Meeting of the Newsboys' Home Association at CONCERT HALL, on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 10th inst.
Admission free. 1 6 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
1 8 3t* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHOMACKER PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
H. W. GRAY,
1 8 3t Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 N. TENTH Street, above Arch.
The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN BIDDLE, Secretary.
Philada., Jan. 7, 1870. 1 7 4t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of HORTICULTURAL HALL, for the Election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, at 7½ o'clock. 12 28 tuths6t

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WILL, shortly open, a branch of the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 1 6 6t*

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 11 s 5t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, free from United States and State tax, payable on and after the 8th instant.
1 4 6t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 30 10t J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 13 19t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHETKY,
12 11 stuth13t Cashier.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
15 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.—WHEN we buy a good quality of family coal we are not likely to forget the place where it was purchased. This is our case exactly. Having laid in our supplies at the depot of J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, and finding by its clear burning that it is of the best quality, carefully prepared, and free from dust, while our bills are very reasonable, we cannot be induced to go anywhere except to "HAN COOK'S." 1 5 wsmtuw

☞ THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING Machine is a first-class Lock-Stitch Machine, designed for every description of family sewing; elegant in style and finish; perfectly simple in construction; makes perfect work on every description of material. Call and examine, or send for descriptive pamphlet. Agents wanted in every city and town. Office and Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

CLOTHING.

SWEEPING OUT!

CLEAN SWEEP!
CLOSE OUT CHEAP!
PRICES ALL DOWN!
WEATHER'S COLD!
MUST BE SOLD!
CHEAPEST GOODS IN TOWN!
BIG TRADE!
WHO'S AFRAID!
COME! DON'T BE RASH!
ALL PRIME!
NOW'S YOUR TIME!
BRING ALONG YOUR CASH!

We are making a
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!!!
And we offer at Prices which are
Absolutely unapproachable!
All Prices Down! Down!! Down!!!
All prices Down! Down!! Down!!!
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE
BETWEEN
Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.
No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.
Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.
Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office.

No. 11 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,
Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.
JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.
N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Railline. 1 8 1mrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Gentlemen's Fancy Goods
IN FULL VARIETY. (1 8 stuth)

THE COMMERCIAL REGISTER For 1870

HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED BY
JOHN McKILLOP & CO.,
From their New Office,
No. 16 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia,
Formerly occupied by Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers.
This is the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable work of the kind ever published in America.
Wholesale merchants, and all others interested, are invited to call and make a thorough and critical examination of its merits. Subscribers will be supplied with regularity and despatch. 1 4 6t4p

JOHN W. FRAZIER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
does work CHEAPER and better than any other. Apply or address BEE HIVE SHOP, No. 311 GERMAN Street. 1 4 6p*

JOHN BLACK,
BLACKSMITH,
No. 12 FETTER Lane,
East of Third street, above Arch street,
Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 1 6 12t

$6000, $5000, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan on mortgage of city property.
S. KINGSTON McKAY,
7 11* No. 42 WALNUT Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 9 16 smw

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 15 rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Looking Glasses.
A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.
Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW PATES DE FOIE GRAS.

Henry's New Pates de Foie Gras,
JUST RECEIVED.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

Crittenden's
Commercial College,
637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.
COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING HOUSE.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. 1 6 thstu6tp

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE.
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1526 North NINTH Street,
1 7† West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
Egg and Stove.....$7 per ton.
Large Nut..... 6 "
Eagle Vein Nut..... 6 50 "
Delivered to any part of the city.
12 22 2m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET,
No. 1408 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY,
FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove.....$7
Nut, per ton.....6
1 5 1m WILLIAM HENRY,
S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets:—

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$491,678 00
Bills Receivable	16,776 03
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,125 49
Philadelphia City Fives	4,968 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,000 00
Pittsburg Sevens	16,000 00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,244 41
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Loan	34,576 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company Loan	8,662 50
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,665 00
United States Loan, six per cent., 1881	20,000 00
United States Loan, five-twenties, 1867	50,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,902 50
Camden and Amboy Comp ny Loan	58,493 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,5 0 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	27,932 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Loan	18,500 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Loan	24,370 20
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Loan	22,332 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company Stock, 500 shares	22,937 34
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	21,340 26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,953 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 30 shares	2,877 74
Manayunk Gas Company, 29 shares	208 34
Real Estate	30,000 00
Cash	4,113 05
	$1,034,240 42

1 7 6t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Telegraph Strikers Livelier than Ever.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—An informal meeting of the Telegraphers' League was held this morning at their hall in Grand street. A large number of the fraternity were present, and a great deal of enthusiasm manifested. Despatches were received from all parts of the country, and each one reiterated the determination on part of the operators to stand firm. At Pittsburg, thirty new members have been initiated since the strike. Stirring addresses were made.

Mr. Troupe, Secretary of the Typographical Union of the State of New York, spoke very earnestly, and strongly recommended the adoption of measures looking to the gathering of the league, as well as of trades unions generally, *en masse*, at Washington, next week. He thought a monster meeting at the door of Congress would have a good effect. He expects the operators to stand firm, pledging the sympathetic as well as the material support of the Typographical Unions of the whole country.

Messages were read from various Typographical Unions, all of which endorsed the action of the telegraphers. The question of postal telegraphy was discussed and the majority seemed to favor the prospect.

The Strike in New Orleans.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has just received a despatch from the superintendent at New Orleans stating that the operators there, who had resumed work, have again unanimously struck, and that the office is now without an operator. The men claim they resumed on false representations made to them by the company.

The Lewis Kidnapping Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—This morning Judge Cardozo refused any modification in the decision given yesterday for returning the child Corinna Lewis to the custody of the mother.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Bulletin.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The naval bulletin for today orders Ensign J. L. Stickney to the receiving-ship Ohio, and First Assistant Engineer P. A. Rearick to the New York Navy Yard, to relieve First Assistant Engineer W. R. Purse, who has been detached from that station.

A court-martial convened at Fort Russell, Wyoming Territory, General John B. King President, has tried and found guilty Captain Robert Sweatman, of 5th United States Cavalry, for violation of 45th Article of War, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in being drunk while on duty, etc. The Court sentenced him to be cashiered, and the President has approved the sentence; consequently, he is no longer an officer of the army.

The National Banks.

Statement of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks for the week ending to-day, as security for circulating notes:—U. S. bonds held per last report, $342,425,050; there being no transfers, balance remains $342,425,050. As security for deposits of public moneys with banks designated as depositaries:—U. S. securities held per last report, $19,041,000; total securities held, $361,466,050. Shipments of fractional currency for the week to Government depositaries, sub-treasuries, national banks, etc., amounts to $617,618.

FROM EUROPE.

An English Paper on American Repudiation.
By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Saturday Review* of today, in an article on American finances, thinks the chances are decidedly against the repudiation of the national debt on the part of the United States, because its payment is easy and profitable.

The Œcumenical Goes Back on Father Hyacinthe.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Rome, retails the story extensively prevailing that Pere Hyacinthe, upon appealing to the Œcumenical Council, was not heard or recognized.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

"Twelve Little Christians."

A correspondent of one of the daily newspapers has just made some astounding discoveries in regard to the way in which various young Christians (let us hope they are not members of the Young Men's Christian Association) pass their Sundays. I don't know whether he appointed himself a vigilance committee of one, but he certainly detected a baker's dozen of Christians last Sunday in rather naughty conduct. Most of these young people—they were all male youngsters—lived at boarding-houses, and, for a change, had cold homilies at church and hot hash at home. One of them went to church and stood on the curbstone when the clock struck twelve, for the purpose of seeing the devout demoiselles come down the steps and display their neat little *batteries*. Two others read the sporting papers in the morning and went to call upon some young ladies in Greene street in the afternoon. Two more drank any quantity of mixed liquors, and turned into bed at midnight full of bad theology and worse whisky. Other two stayed home all day, wrote letters and slept. I wonder where they reposed most, over their pillows or their writing paper? The rest flirted with young ladies, listened to religious thumping on the boarding-house piano, read "Tom Burke of Ours," and played dominoes. One only of these wicked men went to church twice on Sunday, but even he acknowledges the corn of having slept in the afternoon. In the face of these appalling facts the newspaper correspondent to whom I have referred asks that free reading rooms be thrown open all Sunday and every Sunday, and that adolescents, Christian or Pagan, male or female, be brought in from the highways and by-ways, and have circulating libraries funnelled into them without money and without price. Those Christians are in a "parlous" way, verily, especially the two that went preaching to the spirits in prison in Greene street, and I recommend that they be handed over to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

Colonel John S. Du Solle.

It is with very gloomy feelings that I announce the very serious illness of Colonel John S. Du Solle, the principal editor of the *Sunday Times* newspaper of this city, and for many years the weekly correspondent of another Sunday newspaper well known all over the Union. It is feared that Colonel Du Solle is now lying at the point of death at his residence at Vivian Place, Hudson City. His illness commenced the day before Christmas, just two weeks ago yesterday, and steadily advanced. Fifteen or twenty years ago Colonel Du Solle was a Philadelphia notoriety, having been the editor and proprietor of the *Spirit of the Times* published there, and which, in his hands, was distinguished for the caustic impartiality with which it attacked the stage and produced endless epigrams in prose upon the political notorieties of the hour. Several times he almost paid the penalty of his life for just onslaughts upon fraudulent reputations; onslaughts which were considered at the time atrocious, but were only brilliant and withering. Of recent years he has contented himself with the editorship of his New York paper, and with the preparation of his weekly correspondence. In his distinctive vein he is undoubtedly the best gossipy correspondent in the United States, retaining to a remarkable degree the freshness of his youth, made poignant and sparkling with the good-natured cynicism which only comes with experience. ALI BABA.

NOT BURIED YET.

The St. Louis Case of Suspended Animation Still in Doubt.

The St. Louis *Republican* of January 5 has the following:—

The Heitkamp mystery is still unsolved and unchanged. The body remains in the same condition into which it passed a week ago on Monday night last. The features, the limbs, the joints, the eyes, and the mouth remain precisely in the same condition as heretofore reported. There is nothing new pertaining to the case, except that a scarcely perceptible film gathers over the eyes, which is removed by friends as fast as it gathers, which is very slowly. The pupil of the eye seems as natural as when the body was full of activity. There is no contraction of either the nose or the mouth, no additional coldness, and an absence of all clamminess. The room in which the body has lain since the time noted above has been brought up to an ordinary degree of heat, with two objects—first, to keep the body comfortable if life really does continue, and, second, if life has flown, to see if putrefaction will commence. But up to the hour of 9 o'clock last night there was no perceptible evidences of either animation or putrefaction. There is still no time fixed for the burial, the friends being fully determined to retain the body until the extinction of life is proved beyond the question of a doubt by the presence of putrefaction.

All day yesterday large numbers of ladies and gentlemen called for the purpose of looking at the body, but were all denied admission. From these numerous calls it would seem there is no subsidence of curiosity in regard to the strange affair, but that, on the contrary, there is an increase.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.
No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we still sell lower than the lowest.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of PRALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withal so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.—W. H. Carryl, formerly of No. 719 Chesnut street, has resumed the Curtain Business with his sons, at No. 723 Chesnut street. They invite attention to their stock of Curtain Materials and Railroad Supplies.

BUY your clothing of Charels Stokes, 324 Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel.

Tearing Down Part of Our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.

Overcoats at	$7 50	Cost Elsewhere $10 00
Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere 15 00
Overcoats at	12 50	Cost Elsewhere 18 00
Overcoats at	15 00	Cost Elsewhere 22 00
Overcoats at	20 00	Cost Elsewhere 30 00
Business Coats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 9 00
Business Coats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere 12 00
Business Coats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere 14 00
Business Coats at	13 00	Cost Elsewhere 17 00
Pants (all wool) at	3 00	Cost Elsewhere 5 00
Pants (all wool) at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere 6 00
Pants (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 7 00
Pants (all wool) at	6 50	Cost Elsewhere 9 00
Pants (all wool) at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere 10 00
Vests (all wool) at	1 50	Cost Elsewhere 3 00
Vests (all wool) at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere 4 00
Vests (all wool) at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere 5 00
Vests (all wool) at	4 25	Cost Elsewhere 6 00
Vests (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 7 50
Boys' Overcoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 8 00
Boys' Overcoats at	6 50	Cost Elsewhere 10 00
Boys' Overcoats at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere 11 00
Boys' Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere 15 00
Boys' Overcoats at	13 50	Cost Elsewhere 20 00
Boys' Undercoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 8 00
Boys' Undercoats at	6 00	Cost Elsewhere 9 00
Boys' Undercoats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere 11 00
Boys' Undercoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere 13 00
Boys' Jackets at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere 3 50
Boys' Jackets at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere 4 50
Boys' Jackets at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere 5 50
Boys' Pants at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere 3 50
Boys' Pants at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere 4 50
Boys' Pants at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere 5 50
Boys' Pants at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 7 00

For the accommodation of the public we will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock, and Saturdays until 10 o'clock.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

DORMAN—LOPER.—On the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH R. DORMAN, of New York, to Miss JOSEPHINE S. LOPER, of Philadelphia.

WEBB—MUSH.—On Friday evening, December 3, 1869, at the Parsonage, No. 625 Catharine street, by Rev. W. J. Paxson, Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB to Miss OPHELIA S. MUSH, both of this city.

DIED.

BRANNAN.—On the 7th instant, at his residence, No. 4111 Pine street, West Philadelphia, JOHN BRANNAN, formerly of Baltimore, Md., in the 73d year of his age.

CLIFT.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, CLARA A. CLIFT, in the 11th year of her age, only daughter of Edward K. and Rose A. Clift.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 409 N. Twelfth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

DONAHUE.—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, of heart disease, Mrs. SARAH, wife of the late Philip Donahue, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 123 Walnut place (between Sansom and Walnut and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets), West Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

FOUST.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, General BENEZET F. FOUST, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends, relatives, and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Robert M. Foust, No. 729 Brown street, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. (Washington papers please copy.)

McDOWELL.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 8th instant, JOSEPH McDOWELL, in the 74th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

CHRISTE.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. ANN CHRISTE, wife of James Searles, and daughter of the late Frederick and Christiana Baldt, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Ararat Lodge, No. 7, Order of Lady Masons; also, Wreath of Friendship Association, No. 17, Independent Order of Philozatheans; also, the Adah Conclave, No. 3, of the United Order of Daughters of Malta; also, the Chandler Female Beneficial Society; and the Second Female Beneficial Society, and the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1123 Savery street, Eighteenth ward, on Sunday afternoon, January 9, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Burial Ground.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS AT $2.—JUST RECEIVED, A CASE OF LYONS HEAVY GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS AT $2; ALSO, IN STORE ALL QUALITIES, FROM $1·75 TO $6 A YARD.
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK ALPACA DEPARTMENT.—BESSON & SON HAVE OPENED A FRESH STOCK ALPACAS, FROM 25½ TO 87½c.
MOHAIRS OR GLOSSY ALPACAS, 75c. TO $1·25.
MOHAIR TAMISE OR FRENCH ALPACAS, 65c. TO $1.
BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS, ALPACA POPLINS, AUSTRALIAN GRAPES, 62½ CENTS TO $1·12½.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.
1 6 3t5p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
12 30 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2167, four-story (French roof), well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
12 11 SIXTH and MARKET

TO RENT.

A LARGE STORE
ON CHESNUT STREET,
Above Seventh, South Side,
TO RENT.
Immediate possession if desired. Address
1 4 6t* "F. B. K., Inquirer Office."

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10 1t Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT,
A Desirable House,
Excepting second and third stories of back building.
Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 605 North TWELFTH Street. 1 6

TO LEASE—LARGE WAREHOUSE ON Junction Railroad, on SWANSON Street, suitable for PRODUCE or FORWARDING HOUSE.
1 3 2w] App'y No. 781 SWANSON Street

FOR RENT.—A MODERATE-SIZED Dwelling House, with all modern conveniences, on CALMAU Street, above Berks. Apply to D. W. CADWALLADER, M. D., No. 1859 N. ELEVENTH St., or to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 1 8 6t

TO LET.—STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 1218 RIDGE Avenue. All modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH St. 1 8 6t

SILVER WARE, ETC.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE
PRESENTS
TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,
WM. WILSON & SON'S
OWN MAKE.
Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,
12 15 1mrp] PHILADELPHIA.
Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES
SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES IN USE.
Sold on easy monthly payments. Examine them at
No. 920 ARCH Street.
D. E. RICE,
12 18 1mrp GENERAL AGENT.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

RODGERS AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

FANCY GOODS
Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

1000 Paris Silk Fans,
At 75, 90 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2 up to $3.
HANDSOME VIENNA FANS, a job lot, cheap.
GILT STICK FANS, under regular prices.
PORTEMONNAIES, 20, 25, 28, 31, 40, 44, 50, 56, 63, 75, 90 cents, $1, $1·25.
RUSSIAN LEATHER PORTEMONNAIES.
FANCY PURSES, 25, 31, 38, 50 cents up to $1.
LACE COLLARS, 25 cents up to $1·50.
LACE HDKFS., Linen Centres, 50, 62½, 75 cents, $1 up to $2.
LADIES' LINEN HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 18, 16, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50 up to 75 cents.
LADIES CORDED HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 44, 50, 56, 63½, 80 cents.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED HDKFS.
GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 31 cents up to $1.
GENTS' COLORED BORDER HDKFS.
GENTS' HEMMED HDKFS, all linen, 25, 31, 38, 50c.
SEVERAL LOTS OF
FANCY GOODS.
Consisting of
TOILET SETS,
VASES, TULIP STANDS,
ASH STANDS, TEA SETS,
MATCH STANDS,
CARD RECEIVERS,
BUILDING BLOCKS,
TEN PINS, Etc. Etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
10 31 sw PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS
OF
DRY GOODS,
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL
WINTER GOODS,
TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR
SPRING SUPPLIES.
FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 smw

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We shall finally CLOSE OUR BUSINESS on the 15th inst., until which time shall offer the balance of our stock of
LINENS AND LACE GOODS, ETC.,
AT
Tempting Prices.
OUR STORE, elegantly fitted up, one of the most eligible situations on Chesnut street, is FOR RENT.
Immediate possession will be given.
E. M. NEEELES & CO.,
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
1 1 sws2 PHILADELPHIA.

1870.
SPECIAL DISPLAY OF MUSLINS
AND
Linen Goods
For Housekeepers to make up for the Spring and Summer.
All the Leading Makes at Low Prices.
Also, continuation of our clearing sale of
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS.
We take stock on the first of February, and in the interim bargains positively may be expected.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S
Centrally Located Establishment,
N.E. Cor. of Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

1870. A HAPPY NEW YEAR. 1870.
COOPER & CONARD
Have some great bargains among the
WOOL POPLINS,
SILK POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS,
FINE PLAIDS,
RICH SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
SILK VELVETS,
CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
ROMAN SCARFS,
GLOVES, TIES,
Etc. Etc.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 1

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

DRY GOODS.

223 MUSLINS! MUSLINS! 223
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
17 PACKAGES,
448 PIECES,
19,406 YARDS,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins
Below Wholesale Prices!
New York Mills, Wamsutta, O. Davol, Williamsville, Tuscarora, Forrestdale, Fruit of the Loom, Semper Idem, Whitinsville, etc.
PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS, 19, 20, 22, and 25 CENTS.
SHEETING MUSLINS!
Lancaster, Cochituate, Waltham, Androscroggin, Pequot, Utica, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
Large assortment, all widths, all qualities.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Our stock of Muslins bought at
"BOTTOM PRICES,"
We offer with the assurance that no house in this city can undersell us. Persons in want would do well to buy soon, as some makes have already advanced one cent a yard in first hands.
FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,
1t ABOVE RACE.

USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } LACES
In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.
TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 4mbp PHILADELPHIA.

REDUCTION.
We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.
Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4·00.
Cloaking Cloths, all reduced.
Shawls in variety, at $3·50, $4·00, $5·00 and $6·00.
Fine French Merinoes, in choice shades.
Dress Goods of all kinds, down with the rest.
Black Silks, in large assortment.
Table Linen Napkins, Doylies and Towels at gold prices.
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. sw5

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

TO THE LADIES.
PARTY DRESSES AND FANCY COSTUMES made to order at short notice, from any imported or domestic fashion plate. BRIDAL OUTFITS AND MOURNING ORDERS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY, and materials and Trimmings furnished at the lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed at
MAXWELL'S
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN, AND DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. COR. CHESNUT AND ELEVENTH,
1 1 sw5t PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSITE COMPANIES.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS.
BY
Burglary, Fire, or Accident.
The Safe Deposit Company,
IN THEIR
New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT STREET.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust,
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Edward W. Clark,
Clarence H. Clark,	Alexander Henry,
John Welsh,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
Charles Macalester.	George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson.	

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasury—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1·00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 per 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1·25 per 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2·00 per 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1·00 per 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2·50 per 1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk. These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key,
SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
At rates varying from $15 to $75 each, per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money Received, on which interest will be allowed:—3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Travellers' Letters of Credit furnished, available in a parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations, or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE,
PRESIDENT.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
11 23 tuths3mp SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
9 9 thsturp§ E. S. HARLEY

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 608 ARCH Street. 12 11 tuthsa3m

"Good words are worth much and cost little."—*Herbert.*
GOOD WORDS.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, AND TRAVEL.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D.
NOW READY,
THE JANUARY PART,
COMMENCING THE NEW VOLUME,
With Twenty-seven Illustrations.
CONTENTS.
I. CARLINO. A New Story. By the author of "Doctor Antonio," "Lorenzo Benoni," etc. Chapters I. II. Three Illustrations.
II. THE AIR-MOTHERS. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley.
III. DAYS IN NORTH INDIA. By the Editor. In Calcutta to Benares. Six Illustrations.
IV. LADY NOEL BYRON. Written in 1852.
V. DOROTHY FOX. A New Story. By the author of "How it all Happened." Part I. Three Illustrations.
VI. TWO SONGS. By Jean Ingelow.
VII. A VISIT TO THE COUNTRY OF THE VAUDOIS. By Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help." I Three Illustrations.
VIII. THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE PRESENT AND OF THE FUTURE. By Henry Alford, D. D., Dean of Canterbury.
IX. OUR WORKING PEOPLE, AND HOW THEY LIVE. By "Good Words" Commissioner. I. The New Castle Collier. Eight Illustrations.
X. WORK. A Dramatic Sketch. By the author of "Lady Grace."
XI. MY TIMEPIECE. A Poem. By the Rev. Charles (Tennyson) Turner. Three Illustrations.
XII. THE FRENCH REFORMATORY OF ST. MICHEL. By F. M. F. Skene. Illustrated.
XIII. DEVOTED LIVES. By the Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, author of "Praying and Working." I. The Apostle of Greenland.
With the present number, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. commence the publication of this valuable monthly.
GOOD WORDS is in every respect a first-class monthly, its contributions being from the pens of the most able writers of England. It is now by far the most popular magazine issued in that country, and is already favorably known here. Liberal arrangements have been made for the forthcoming volume, as will be seen from the above contents. Articles by other authors whose contributions have raised GOOD WORDS to its high position, will also appear.
Each number is profusely illustrated.
TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, $2·75. Single number, 25 cents.
CLUB RATES.—Two Copies, $5; Five Copies, $11·25; Ten Copies, $20·50. Good Words, with Lippincott's Magazine, $5·75; with Sunday Magazine, $4·50; with Good Words for the Young, $4·50.
Specimen number, with *Premium List*, mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
1 5 ws 2t] Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street, Philada.

NEWEST BOOKS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
UNDER THE HOLLY;
Stories for Girls.
FRENCH FAIRY TALES,
Illustrated by Doré.
LITTLE ROSIE SERIES,
By Mrs Hosmer. 3 vols.
SHIFTING WINDS,
By Ballantyne.
LENNY THE ORPHAN,
By Mrs. Hosmer.
ANIMAL LIFE THE WORLD OVER,
Splendid Colored Plates, oblong 4to.
NURSE'S PICTURE-BOOK,
Twenty-four Beautiful Chromos. 4to. size.
PICTURES OF WILD ANIMALS,
With Huge Colored Plates, oblong.
ALSO NEW EDITIONS OF
LADY OF THE LAKE,
Thirty Engravings by Birket Foster.
THOUGHTS OF PEACE;
Or, Precious Hope and Strong Consolation.
BEAUTIES OF SHAKESPEARE,
New Red line Tinted Edition.
WAVERLEY NOVELS,
27 vols.; Tinted Paper; Illustrated. The best edition fo the Household, and a marvel of cheapness; in various library bindings.
HALF HOURS WITH BEST AUTHORS,
6 vols.; Portraits. Cloth or Half Calf.
PARLOR POETIC LIBRARY,
10 vols. of the Best Poets. Illustrated.
WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BOOKS AND PICTURES.
PORTER & COATES,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street, adjoining the Continental.
For sale at WHOLESALE Prices. 12 18 3m

ZELL'S
POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,
A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
10 30 s§ PHILADELPHIA.

CURTIS' LIFE OF WEBSTER.
FIRST VOLUME READY FOR DELIVERY TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.
12 16 1mrp GEORGE GEBBIE,
No. 730 SANSOM Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NOTICE.
WE HAVE THIS DAY
REMOVED
FROM No. 910 ARCH STREET
TO
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
And have associated with us
ROBERT and ARTHUR STEWART,
Who will attend to the Manufacturing of
Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
The general nature of our business will be Manufacturing,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Carpetings,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Etc.,
Under the style and firm name of
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART
1 4 tf LEEDOM & SHAW.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 1 mwsfrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

WANTS.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A RESPONsible position in one of the largest institutions of Philadelphia, is desirous of obtaining a position as Cashier or in the Financial Department of a Manufacturing or Mercantile Establishment of first-class standing, where ability and activity are required. Address "Ambition," Telegraph Office. 1 5 3t

WANTED—A PARTNER THAT CAN FURnish capital to engage in the Wool business. Address in confidence A. B., Evening Telegraph Office. 1*

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics and a Salad for Small Salaries.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCLVII.

THE SIREN.

ACT I.—SCENE, *Old Villa on the Bay of Naples.* SARTORIUS, *an old fiddler, discovered, with* FIDES, *his daughter.*

SARTORIUS.—Yes, Fides, your poor old father is by chalks the greatest composer of this or any other day. But he is very old, and he drivels and slobbers about in a manner which I am sure must irritate you.

FIDES.—Caspar Albano's opera is produced to-night.

SARTORIUS.—And he never sent me a box, though he is my pupil! Ungrateful scoundrel! (*Drivels.*) But I must be firm! (*Proudly.*) I am a great composer. (*Composes himself.*)

Enter CASPAR.

CASPAR (*with appropriate action*).—Here is a box for my opera.

SARTORIUS.—Happiness! Fides, go and dress; I want to speak to Caspar, particularly—(*Exit* FIDES). Caspar, above all things, lead a respectable life! (CASPAR *quails.*) Now I'll go and dress.

Enter FIDES (*dressed*).

FIDES.—Here I am—and how do I look?

CASPAR (*waving his legs about*).—Exquisite! I love you.

FIDES.—Caspar—this is sudden—

CASPAR (*wagging his head*).—It is.

FIDES.—But my father will not let me marry a fiddler.

CASPAR (*slapping his heart*).—I will ask him. If he consents?

FIDES.—I am yours. [*Exit* FIDES.

Enter COUNT CARNIOLI, CASPAR'S *patron.*

CASPAR (*winking his eye*).—Count, I am going to be married.

COUNT (*a sad dog*).—Never! It is ruin to a young man. (*Aside.*) I will introduce him to the lovely Princess Leonora Falconieri—she shall swamp his faculties. [*Exeunt to the Opera.*

ACT II.—SCENE 1. *Saloon of Opera Box.* PRINCESS FALCONIERI *discovered with a fat man of easy manners.*

PRINCESS.—The first two acts of the opera are charming.

(*Fat man waves his hand, with an action that speaks volumes.*)

PRINCESS.—Ah, here is Count Carnioli—he will tell us about the composer.

Enter COUNT CARNIOLI.

COUNT.—The composer is a young fellow who was formerly a goat-herd. I took him from his goats, educated him, and this is the result.

PRINCESS.—They are calling the composer. (*Throws bouquet.*) There, I have thrown my handkerchief too! How very awkward.

SCENE 2.—*House of* PRINCESS FALCONIERI, *lately the property of* JOHN MILDMAY, ESQ., *and before that, the residence of the Pumpydoor.*

Enter the PRINCESS *from the opera.*

PRINCESS.—I wonder if the young man, Caspar, will call to-night? Oh, he will not dare—he must know that the handkerchief was thrown by accident.

Enter CASPAR, *he trembles.*

PRINCESS.—Are you not well?

CASPAR (*throwing out his chest*).—Oh, passing well—passing well! (*thumping his ribs*). Down, little flutterer.

PRINCESS.—May I ask to what I owe this visit? It is 12 P. M.

CASPAR (*winding his watch*).—It is—I—a—

PRINCESS.—You seem confused. Have you been drinking?

CASPAR (*clearing his throat*).—Drinking? No, I—I—I want to play you a little thing of my own.

PRINCESS.—Do, (*aside*). I will slip out unobserved, and so shall not hear him! (*Does so.*)

(CASPAR *sits down to an organ and plays a long amateur fugue. After five and twenty minutes of this*)

PRINCESS (*re-entering, in desperation*).—Look here. If I allow you to sit with your arm round my waist, will you leave that fearful instrument?

CASPAR (*working all over*).—I will. (*He does.*) [*Tableau.*

ACT III.—SCENE 1. *Boudoir at Villa Falconieri.* CASPAR *and* PRINCESS *discovered.*

CASPAR (*crying like a child*).—You do not love me, Leonora!

LEONORA.—Ridiculous. I love you passionately.

CASPAR (*flinging himself on a sofa*).—No. You love that young theatrical tenor—you are always with him. It is all over between us.

LEONORA.—Ah, nonsense; you do use such ridiculous expressions! (CASPAR *weeps, like a drivelling donkey as he is.*) I hate men who cry! (*And so do we.*)

CASPAR (*looking at his "Bradshaw"*).—Farewell! I leave you!

LEONORA.—Stay; I did but jest! (*Looking arnestly into his eyes.*) I do love you passionately!

CASPAR (*working his right arm*). You do? Ecstacy! I remain!

[*They embrace, then exit* LEONORA.

Enter a servant with note, which she gives to CASPAR. *He reads:—*

"Farewell! I do not choose to let my lovers leave me. I prefer to leave them! Leonora."

CASPAR—(*trembling like a jelly*). She has eloped with the tenor. I will after them! (*He afters them.*)

SCENE 2.—*Some ruins by a lake.*

Enter CASPAR *and* COUNT CARNIOLI.

CASPAR.—They left in a carriage and pair and are sure to drive through this very intricate ruin.

Enter a carriage and pair, with small portmanteau on roof.

CASPAR.—Stop!

The carriage door opens and old SARTORIUS, *apparently maudlin drunk, descends.*

CASPAR (*feeling for his eye-glass*).—My old tutor!

SARTORIUS.—Gentlemen, my daughter Fides is dead—I am taking her home to bury her—I have packed her in that portmanteau, and she passes as luggage.

CASPAR (*tearing out his hair by the roots*).—Pass on, old man!

The PRINCESS *and the tenor cross the lake in a gondola.*

CASPAR (*writhing with internal convulsions*). It is she!

(*Dies in great agony*).—CURTAIN.

STANZAS.

Why am I sad—so sad the livelong day?
Oft from my bosom steals the weary sigh,
And down my cheek the pensive tear will stray—
Ah; why; ah, why?

'Tis not that I am friendless! many a face
Beams on me still as in the hours of youth,
And many a hand clasps mine in warm embrace
Of love and truth.

'Tis not that I am feeble; I can tread
The savage steep and lay the red-deer low,
Or swim the torrent when it thunders red
In wintry flow.

'Tis not that I am poor; with loud acclaim
Men tell the glories of my lordly line;
Ancestral acres, riches, honors, fame—
All, all are mine.

'Tis not that I'm unloved; the brightest eye
That ever beamed hath blessed me with its ray,
The sweetest lips that ever framed a sigh
Pressed mine to-day.

Then wherefore sad? ah, here I see I've penned
Five separate stanzas, so it's nearly time,
By all the rules of comic verse, to end
My gentle rhyme

With artless mention of the next-door cat—
My mother-in-law—my grinder's aching roots—
My neighbor's piano—or my sleepless brat—
Or boots—tight boots.

But as I fancy that in sober truth
A smile thus gained would be but feebly wrung—
I'll leave boots, baby, relative, and tooth
Unsung, unsung.

DE GOBBLES.

A FASHIONABLE MYSTERY.

When we were at school together De Gobbles and I were intimate friends. In fact, as we fought each other with great punctuality once a week, I may say we loved one another like brothers.

After we left school we did not meet for many years. He went abroad, and I stayed at home, which was one of the chief reasons why we saw so little of one another.

He had been in England about a year, when learning his address, I resolved to call on him. When we parted at school I lent him half-a-crown and my pea-shooter, and I wished to see if he had a soul of honor and would return them.

I called at his chambers in the Albany and was at once ushered into his room. He was sitting on the sofa in an embroidered dressing-gown. His countenance wore a strange air of depression and bewilderment.

"De Gobbles, my boy," said I, with all the warmth of our old affection, "how are you?"

"Because the one kisses his missus, and the other misses his kisses," said he, gazing at me in a vacant manner.

"Why, hullo!" I exclaimed, "What is the matter?"

He gave a sickly smile, and said "When it's a-jar."

I could see that his brain was affected. I was the prey of conflicting feelings, because painful as the spectacle was, it was gratifying to think that the friend of my boyhood was capable of suffering from an affection of the brain.

"My dear De Gobbles," said I, sitting beside him and taking his hand, "what ails you?"

"Because he's a head-scenter," was his reply, which at once convinced me of the hopelessness of his disorder.

In time and by degrees, combined with dry sherry, I got him to be more cool and collected. He told me his sad story.

He loved and was—as he fondly hoped—beloved again. The lady of his choice moved in good society, and so did De Gobbles.

His adored had one failing. She spent her whole time in constructing or solving riddles. It was owing to his constant efforts to engage her affection by sharing her pursuits that my poor friend was reduced to such a state of mental prostration that everything in the form of a question appeared to him in the light of a riddle.

The course of true love had gone smoothly enough with him until that morning, when on visiting his affianced he received a shock that harrowed up his gentle and sympathetic soul.

The object of his attachment had greeted him on his entrance with these remarkable words—

"Bloodshotten, barbarian, bacchanalian, beholden, beargarden—baboon!"

It was an insult his lofty soul could not brook. He left her presence never to behold her more. After revealing this melancholy story to me, he rushed to the mantelpiece, snatched down a pair of bellows, and placing the muzzle to his temple, before I could interfere—blew his brains out.

I hurried off to break the sad tidings to his betrothed. I told her that her cruel words had driven him to the rash act.

"Why," said she, "I was only solving the Double Acrostic in *The Weekly Whirl of Fashion.* Just run back and tell him so!"

I did, but it was useless. So we buried him. He never spoke again. But then we didn't expect him to do so. If we had we should have asked him a riddle. His last words were, "I give it up." We hadn't the heart to take it, though. The bishop's daughter never solved the acrostic. *The Whirl of Fashion* never reached a second number, and the result is that to this day she remains in ignorance.

Such are a few of the awful results of indulgence in Charades and Double Acrostics, a vice to which we owe all the murders, coroners' inquests, lunatic asylums, patent corkscrews, brass-headed nails, and other horrors of civilization.

TO MY DEAR WIFE.

My love, I cannot call thee fair;
'Twere difficult, methinks, to trace
One feature that the world will dare
To call good-looking in thy face.
But Love is blind, and sets aside
The faults of countenance and limb;
Thy husband feels, with proper pride,
That thou art fairly fond of him.

I cannot call thee rich, my dear;
'Twould scarce be true, in any sense,
To call thy twenty pounds a year
Profuse and princely opulence.
And yet a maxim thou canst find—
A sentiment in which I join—
Which says that a contented mind
Is better than a lot of coin.

My own, I cannot call thee wise,
For, oh! far otherwise thou art;
In Learning's race to take a prize,
'Tis requisite to take a start.
It grieves me not that thou hast got
No farther than thine A B C;
For thou hast mastered—happy lot!—
The science of adoring me.

A Musical Fish.

We see that the famous Stradivarius violin has been purchased by a gentleman of the name of Haddock. We should have thought the harp of 'Errin' was more in his line.

Off With His Head!

"The Pen is mightier than the Sword," and no trifling weapon is the sister, or, if you prefer it, assister—we would say assist-aunt—to the Pen—the Pencil. With its point a man's head may be "hit off" instanter.

Severe Winter.

We regret to state that our favorite bibliographer is weather-bound in Russia.

Solemn Jest.

Where should Postmen be buried? In a Post-crypt.

A FLAP AT THE STAGE.

DEAR SERIES:—

I am a playgoer, and I always pay my money like a man. So I have a right to grumble when I see what I don't like, and am beguiled by some bad acting from a capital cigar. What I dislike most is a performance where the players are not perfect in their parts, which is usually the case on the first night of a new piece. I pay to see a play, and not a dress rehearsal, and a manager receives my money under false pretenses if he allures me to a piece ere it is fit to be produced. See here how they manage things on the French stage:—

"In Paris the *Bohemian Girl* is rapidly coming out. They have had already forty-eight rehearsals."

Forty-eight rehearsals! Here is something I should like to see "adapted from the French!" We should not hear such grumbling about slovenly stage management, and actors not working together, if forty-eight rehearsals were considered insufficient ere producing a new piece. Yours in all sincerity,

SOLOMON SOLON HUNKS.

BE NOT TOO BOLD.

We read in the London *Scotsman* that the Bible is to be turned into Scottish. A specimen of the new version is given, and from it we make a quotation which we have selected because it does not contain aught that may not be reverently referred to here. Everybody knows the Anglican version of the 23d of King David's Psalms. In Scotch it runs thus:—"Providence

"2. Louts me till lie amang green howes, and airts me atowre by the lown wattirs.

"3. Waukens my wa'gaen soul; and weises me roun', intil right roddins.

"4. Na! tho' I gang thro' the deid-mirk dail, e'en thar sal I dreid nae skaithing: for Yersel' are nar-by me: Yer stok an' yer stay haud me ay cheerie.

"5. My buird Ye hae hansell'd in face o' my faes; Ye hae drookit my heid wi' oyle; my bicker is fu' an' skallin'."

Great News!

Hooray, hurrah, let's laugh, not frown,
But dance and sing, my Julia!
For Venezuela has put down
The rebel folks in Zulia.

[*They dance and sing, and then get the Atlas to see in what quarter of the world the places are.*]

One for the New Zealander.

It is reported that the moa—the gigantic bird of New Zealand—has been recently seen alive by a party of Germans in the Ruabine Ranges. We have heard of German cozens before, and we should like ourselves to see *moa* before we believe.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad is now selling excursion tickets to Indiana and back at reduced rates. Divorce included. *Beecher take notice.*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN SOCIALISMS. By John Humphrey Noyes. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This handsome octavo of 678 pages is a most valuable contribution to literature, and it is well worthy of the perusal not only of statesmen and political economists, but of all who wish to be informed with regard to one of the most interesting and curious phases of modern civilization. It is certain that socialism is not understood even by those who profess to be leaders of public opinion, while the mass of the public know absolutely nothing about the real aims and theories of the class of reformers to which Mr. Noyes belongs. To write the history of socialism particular qualifications are necessary, and these the author of this work appears to possess in a high degree. As the founder of the Oneida Community, he represents a marked phase of socialistic development, and his book shows that he has made socialism in all its phases an object of sincere and earnest thought and careful study. His style is elegant and forcible, and his discussion of the reasons for so many socialistic failures shows that, unlike many of his brethren, he is not insensible to the logic of facts.

A large amount of the material for this work, we are informed, was obtained from the hitherto unpublished manuscripts of a Scotchman by the name of A. J. MacDonald, who proposed to publish a work similar to this. He did not get farther than writing his preface when he died of the cholera, leaving his undigested materials for the use of some future historian. These materials Mr. Noyes has freely used, and as a mere historical record the work is perhaps as complete as it could be made. In perusing this book it is not difficult to determine why socialism has been and ever must be a practical failure, and how all such experiments as those recorded fail to make any impression on society at large. It is the old story of the difference between theory and practice, and the impossibility of changing human nature by any arbitrary system.

There has been a large grain of truth at the bottom of all these experiments to better the condition of mankind, and this is recognized every day by practical business men, but the trouble is that, when dealing with morals, the socialistic philosophers for the most part totally ignore the very qualities that are most inherent in the nature of men and women: they run counter to the natural course of social development, and although they may succeed in maintaining a few scattered communities, they never will either advance or impede materially the progress of civilization.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Lady Byron Vindicated," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. We have already referred to this work and set before our readers the most important portions of it, so that it is only necessary to announce the fact of its publication.

Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. also publish "The Adventures of Caleb Williams," by William Godwin. This powerful novel has been out of print for a great number of years, and it is probably unknown, except by reputation, to a large number of readers of the present generation. It is issued at the present time on account of the references to it in Mrs. Stowe's book, but it is well worthy of a perusal on its own account.

Turner & Co. also send us "Mirthfulness and its Exciters; or, Rational Laughter and its Promoters," by B. F. Clark. Published by Lee & Shepard. The author, or rather compiler, of this book is a clergyman, who at the age of sixty-one found himself obliged to give up the church over which he had presided for more than thirty years, and unwilling to accept another charge, he concluded to write a book on mirth, for the double purpose of a relief from his own despondency and to make money. His preface and introduction, in which he relates his reasons for writing the book and his views on the moral effect of mirthfulness, are so ingenuous and frank that they put the reader at once into hearty sympathy with the writer. As for the book itself, it is a collection of all the funny anecdotes about everything and everybody that have been floating around in the newspapers and magazines for the last fifty years. Many of them are as good as new now, and the book altogether is one that contains about as much good wholesome material for laughter as any contribution to funny literature that has been recently published.

From the same house we have received *Appleton's Journal* for January 15, and *Our Boys and Girls* for the same date.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received *Good Words* for January. With the present number Messrs. Lippincott & Co. commence the publication of this popular English magazine. It is printed from stereotype plates, and is in all respects a *fac-simile* of the English edition. Without being strictly a religious publication, the articles in *Good Words* are written with a view of imparting sound instruction in such matters, and some of the most popular writers of the day are contributors to its columns. The illustrations are up to a high mark of excellence, and the magazine altogether is, we think, entitled to a cordial greeting in every family circle.

—From A. Brentano, No. 708 Broadway, New York, we have received "Whitaker's Almanack," and "Dietrichsen & Hanning's Royal Almanack," for 1870, both of which are full of valuable statistics; also, "Tom Hood's Comic Almanack;" "The Comic Album of Folly and Fashion;" "Punch's Almanack;" and the Christmas numbers of the *Illustrated London News* and *The Graphic*, which are full of fine engravings.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. 26

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

SEASONED CLEAR BINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARIA R. FASSITT, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 18, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets (second floor), in the city of Philadelphia. HENRY S. HAGERT, 1 4 tuthsst* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE S. STIMBLE, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of the Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, 113 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. DENNIS, 12 30 thstu3* Auditor.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO., OILS, 11 15 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.

Advance charges cashed at office on pier.

Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 28 §

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, Saturday, January 8, 1870, 10 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 6 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 13 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves. HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. FILDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. JAMES HAND, Agent, 5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 5th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 3§ No. 133 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston. L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., 1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Cager. MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY TUESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE

"CATCH-WORD"

LEDGER INDEX.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,089,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,198,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$23,788 12.
INCOME FOR 1869,	$260,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 9

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. 2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. Its Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.

Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL FOWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 7§ 7§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825.—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

THE HONEST SKEPTIC.

BY REV. ALEXANDER CLARK.

There is an honest skeptic in almost every little community of a dozen souls, as in a certain upper room there was a Thomas long ago. And he is not to be ruled out as a reprobate. The man who doubts and, for aught we know, honestly denies the truth is worth looking at and talking to face to face. We cannot frown him aside. He is a character of interest and importance; and, alone, he balances over against a thousand mere credulous professors who are unable to give a reason for the hope that is within them—who satisfy themselves and their mates by saying, "Yes, just so; it's all right—all right," in the mumbling response of schoolish stupidity.

There is a modern skepticism which appeals to the passions of the thoughtless crowd, that insidiously pronounces its infidel jeers and jokes, inuendoes and blasphemies, to the outer masses who care nothing for truth. It points out the Judases, but knows no Johns. It exaggerates exceptions until rule and reason lose significance. It appeals to the illiterate and unreflecting multitudes. But the honest skeptic goes to the man who believes, and says openly, personally, and respectfully, "I cannot believe in the doctrines you offer, unless you give me more evidence." He is inquiring, anxious, convincible. You do not talk to granite when you talk to him. He puts himself squarely before the leverage of your logic; and if error be not uprooted from his mind and heart, the fault is yours, not his. Honest doubt is always earnest and active, and steadily urges after certainty. Who rightly apprehending, does not admire Thomas? He has honor, and purpose, and feeling. Skepticism like his, outspoken and emphatic, has more virtue in an hour than all the traditional faith of schools in centuries. Inquiring unbelief will meet and recognize Christ and be satisfied, sooner than any five-pointed, technical, spectacled, and self-complaisant saintship under the sun.

How does Jesus himself deal with the skeptic? In his manner, rather than in any methodism of the sects, shall we discover the true criterion. Does the Risen One denounce him, exclude him from the select circle, hesitate to enter the room because Thomas, doubting and determined as ever, is within? Let sectarians who fence away all from their communion that do not subscribe to every line of letters in a narrow tenet—who turn over into perdition all that move beyond the rim of their own little church—note well the Saviour's dealing with the skeptic. Here is a man who deliberately avows his unbelief. Jesus knows him, seeks him, nears him, fastens his loving eye upon him as worthiest now of special attention in all the group, and says:—"Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing." Here is plain personal dealing, without upbraiding or reproach. Here is preaching condensed to a single point, stinging, sharp, and keen with love, and pressed into the individual soul. The Saviour did not generalize on the subject of doubt, and leave the doubter to select and apply to himself what he had a mind to. The Redeemer deals specifically with the doubter in the tangle of his doubts. The liberating message is exclusively for the captive. The ten emancipated disciples, happy and strong in the truth, are but casual witnesses of a new sublimity now—that of the risen Christ lifting a great soul from the gloom of its unbelief!

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopal church in Omaha has been destroyed by fire. It was a beautiful structure.

—The Church of the Advent, in Boston, in accepting the resignation of their rector, Rev. Dr. Bolles, voted him a gift of $3000.

—The Rev. Dr. Mahan has declined the Professorship in the General Theological Seminary, New York, to which he was recently elected.

—The *Protestant Churchman* says:—"Every organized town in the Diocese of Dakotah is now occupied by the Episcopal Church, the stations numbering sixteen."

—The Episcopal diocese of Albany reports for the last year contributions to the amount of $191,404, being $74,000 more than the previous year; also, 772 confirmations and 7946 members, an increase of 1412.

—Rev. George B. Whipple, an Episcopal clergyman, who followed Bishop Staley to the Sandwich Islands, has had enough of it, and returned home. He is now pastor of the church at Faribault, Minnesota.

—It is stated, upon what is believed to be good authority, that the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood has adopted the Episcopal faith, and that his retirement from the Church of the Messiah, New York (Unitarian), previous to his departure for Europe, was made with this change in view.

—The journal of the Episcopal Convention shows seventy-nine churches and chapels in New York city and Harlem. The largest contributions reported are: from Trinity Church, with its three chapels, $54,254; Grace Church, with chapel, $40,115; St. George and two chapels, $36,575; Incarnation, $29,451; Calvary, $28,869; Trinity, with its chapels, has 2140 communicants; St. George, 1500; Grace, 802. There are in the whole diocese 196 churches and chapels, 290 clergymen, and 20,867 Sunday scholars.

—The Trinity Church at Woodbridge, N. J., has just celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. Rev. Dr. Ogleby, of New York, preached the anniversary sermon, in which he referred to the first services at Woodbridge, under the Rev. Dr. Bond, of Elizabethtown, in 1711, the organization of the parish by the Rev. Dr. Chandler, of the same place, under whose charge it received its charter from King George III, 1769, and after the old church had been destroyed by fire, its restoration by the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of Elizabeth, in 1860.

METHODIST.

—The profits on the business of the Southern Methodist Publishing House amount to over $44,000 for the past year.

—A writer in the *Methodist* estimates that seventy-nine per cent. of the entire vote of the Methodist Church will be in favor of lay delegation.

—Three years ago the Southern Methodists had but one church in Baltimore. Now they have nine. We see reports of their progress even further North—as in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana.

—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Church Extension Society for December, applications for donations and loans, from various parts of the country, to the aggregate amount of $53,300, were declined for want of means.

—The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* says:—"The wife of Rev. W. T. Alderman, pastor of our church at Hingham, Massachusetts, recently occupied her husband's pulpit with great acceptance during the illness of her husband. She has frequently heretofore read the hymns and offered prayer when he was present."

—The Rev. Mr. Mills, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at York, in this State, died suddenly on Sunday week, shortly after administering the sacrament to a member of his church, who, to use his own words, was "near to the door of heaven." He was taken ill on his way home.

—The *Methodist* states that while Methodism has advanced in the towns and country places of England, it is feebly represented in London. In all the city there are only 65 Wesleyan ministers. For registration purposes, London is divided into 37 districts and 135 sub-districts. The Wesleyan pastors reside in 47 sub-districts, leaving 88 sub-districts in which there is no minister at all.

—The Boston *Traveller* says that the generous offer of $100,000 for buildings for the Boston Theological Seminary, made by Isaac Rich, on condition that the Methodists raise $100,000 more by a certain time, is likely to be accepted. One gentleman of Lynn, Mass., has put down his name for $10,000 of the last-named sum, and there are numerous smaller sums.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Synod of Georgia has determined to remove Oglethorpe University to Atlanta, says the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian* of Due West, S. C.

—Rev. Dr. March, of the Clinton Street Church, in this city, is going to spend several months in Europe and the Holy Land. Rev. Prof. E. E. Adams will supply his pulpit until he returns.

—The church in Quincy, Mich., after struggling for thirteen years without a house of worship or regular preaching, have just dedicated a neat wooden meeting-house, costing, with lot and furniture, $6300.

—The Chicago *Advance* says:—Rev. Arthur Swazey, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city, has resigned his charge, to become editor-in-chief of the new denominational paper here. Its first number is promised in February.

—The Presbyterians, especially the New School, have for a year or two past been very active in Kansas, where they have within 18 months grown from one presbytery to a synod, and from two ministers to thirty. The union of the Old and New School Synods will give about 70 ministers and churches. As many as twenty Presbyterian churches have been organized during that time.

—Those who favor the permission to use instrumental music in the worship of the English Presbyterian Church have gained a marked victory. Two churches in London have used the organ, and their case has been for some time before the presbytery. The presbytery at its last meeting voted by 21 to 8 to present an overture to the next synod begging for permission for any church to use instrumental music whenever two-thirds of its members shall vote in its favor. The argument that such a decision would tend to estrange the Free Church of Scotland was answered by the assertion that on this subject opinion was more liberal north than south of the Tweed.

—A ridiculous charge has lately been published in the Chicago *Times* and elsewhere, to the effect that the Presbyterian preachers of Albany all refused to officiate at the funeral of Eckel, a prisoner confined in the penitentiary. They reply that not one of them was asked to officiate; not one knew of his confinement or death there; and not one would have refused to officiate if required. There is an excellent chaplain in the penitentiary, and their services are not generally needed, though always freely given, as in the case of the chaptain's late absence in Europe.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., of this city, has declined a call to St. Louis, and his church has added $1000 to his salary.

—The Rev. Baron Stow, a well-known Baptist clergyman, died on the morning of December 27, of apoplexy, at residence in Boston.

—Four years ago Dr. S. H. Ford's church, in Memphis, Tennessee, says the *Central Baptist*, numbered 72. It now has 300 members, and is erecting a church to cost $100,000. The First Baptist Church of Memphis (Dr. Burns) has 200 members.

—There are fourteen colored churches in the Philadelphia Baptist Association. Of these, nine are in the District of Columbia, and one in Alexandria, Virginia. Four of them were admitted at the last session. One of them has 818 members. Twenty-five churches in the association report a decrease in membership since last year.

—There are eleven Baptist Mission Sunday Schools in Philadelphia, as follows:—Fox Chase and Sandy Hill, belonging to the Lower Dublin Church; Boardman and Emmanuel, belonging to the First Church; Manatawna and Rittenhousetown, belonging to Roxborough Church; Frankford (colored) Mission; Spruce Street Mission; Angora, belonging to the First West Philadelphia Church; German Mission; Franklin, belonging to the Nicetown Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Four churches and six ministers have organized the Southern Congregational Association of California.

—The Rev. N. A. Prentiss, late of this city, has become the pastor of the Congregational church at La Salle Illinois.

—The Congregational Church in Albany, New York, are now worshipping in a new and beautiful edifice in the upper part of the city, in Eagle street.

—Forty members have been added to the church at Saratoga, N. Y., the past year, and they now have a fine place of worship, free from embarrassment.

—On the 12th of December a church of fourteen members was organized at Montgomery, Alabama. The Rev. J. A. Bedient, of the last class at Oberlin Seminary, assumes its pastoral charge.

—The opening of Congress has filled up every available pew in the Congregational church of Washington, the Rev. J. E. Rankin, D.D., pastor. They have received sixty-two new members at their last three communions.

—The Rev. E. B. Fairfield, LL. D., for many years President of Hillstown College, Michigan, has transferred his connection with the Free Will Baptist Church to the Congregational, having with his wife joined the Oak Park Congregational Church near Chicago, Illinois, of which his brother is pastor.

—The congregation of the Circular Church, Charleston, S. C., which was so nearly ruined in the Rebellion, are making efforts to rebuild their edifice under the vigorous leading of their popular pastor, the Rev. W. H. Adams, a son of Dr. Nehemiah Adams, and for this purpose are taking regular Sabbath afternoon collections.

LUTHERAN.

—The Trustees of the Lutheran Orphans' Home at Mount Airy, in this county, have received from Mr. John L. Bremer, of Boston, $5000, as a contribution towards a permanent endowment of the institution.

—Speaking of the German churches, the *Lutheran Observer* says:—"Quite recently a neat frame church was consecrated at Indian Creek, Ohio; one in Sandusky county, Ohio; one at Kalamazoo, Mich.; one in Marion county, Ohio; one in Wayne county, Ohio; one in Moorestown, Pa.; one at Cross Roads, Ohio; one in Lovettsville, Va.; one at Limestone Ridge, Ohio; one in Richland, Ohio. This is a good report for one week.

CATHOLIC.

—The decree of the Pope instantly proroguing the General Council in case of his death, is of the most absolute and arbitrary character. After his death no meeting can be held, and if held no action will be valid till after they are called together by his successor, elected by the cardinals. Under no circumstances, and on no pretext, is the council to assume the privilege. And a similar rule he enacts shall prevail in the case of any future council, wherever held. Moreover, any decree of any council in contradiction of this decree is *ipso facto* null and void. And this, notwithstanding the Constitution of Pope Alexander III, and notwithstanding any other laws to the contrary. This action is not unprecedented, however much it asserts supremacy of Pope over council; but a similar provision was made in case of their death by Pope Julius II, whose successor was chosen by the cardinals, and not by the Fifth Lateran Council, and by Popes Paul III and Pius IV at the time of the Council of Trent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Tract Visitors of the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society will hold their monthly Union meeting for prayer, report, and remarks in the Second district, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., in the Third Baptist Church, Second street, near Catharine, at 7½ o'clock. Come.

—Religious services for the benefit of those who do not attend any other place of worship are held on Sabbath evening, at 7½, at the hall northeast corner Broad and Arch. Tract visitors are requested to invite to this meeting those found in their sections who do not go anywhere to church.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:20 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
111 President and General Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Pine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 u PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 5¼, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:25, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:20, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¼ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M

REPUDIATION.

Tremendous Counterfeit Sensation—Mammoth Scheme for the Repudiation of the Public Debt—Astonishing Revelations—A Society with $20,000,000 in Specie—Frank Blair One of the Conspirators.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Thursday publishes the following astounding revelations:—

We were yesterday placed in possession of the following details of an alleged scheme for the repudiation of the public debt. The plan, as reported, is one of vast proportions, and is said to be participated in by persons in all parts of the nation. It involves in its carrying out the possession of millions of money, and an organization more complete than any that has existed in this country. Men prominent in political circles of the land are said to be implicated in it, and it is stated that the society has $20,000,000 in specie in its treasury to further its objects. It is a most astounding scheme for the repudiation of the public debt, and its revelation will command general, even if incredulous, attention.

The First Inklings.

About six months ago there was brought to District Attorney Bateman and United States Marshal Hickenlooper, of this city, a report of the existence of a secret society, the object of which was said to be the repudiation of the public debt. Though the information was not very definite, these officers, we are told, considered it their duty to forward what they had learned to the authorities at Washington. Whether the Government considered the information too astounding to be believed, or whether it waited, hoping to secure through the aid of the secret service more definite and authentic knowledge, we know not. We believe, however, that no apparent attention was paid to the communication.

More Light.

About four weeks ago Colonel Bristow, United States District Attorney at Louisville, heard the rumor that had, five months before, come to the ears of Mr. Bateman and General Hickenlooper. Whether the rumor was accompanied by more substantial evidence or not than when it had been first bruited about, we do not know. It is sufficient to say that Colonel Bristow placed credence enough in it to call to the matter the attention of Colonel A. Hoagland, a special detective in the employ of the United States, and at that time engaged in the prosecution of some tobacco cases at Covington.

Colonel Hoagland was occupying room No. 149 at the Burnet House. On the evening of the 14th of December Mr. Houston King appeared before him, and of his own accord made a full statement of the great conspiracy.

Houston King

is a man about thirty-five years of age, tall, slender, wearing chin whiskers. He dresses quietly and in good taste. He is a Kentuckian by birth, and during the war fought in the Confederate service, gaining before peace came the rank of Colonel. Returning to Kentucky afterwards, he settled down in Elliott county, and has lately been the clerk of the Court of that county. This position he gave up, he says, that he might make the disclosure.

The Sworn Statement.

In the room at the Burnet House, on the evening of the 14th of last month, were Colonel Hoagland, Mr. Thomas Mayfield, of this city, a young man who was acting as secretary of Colonel Hoagland, Mr. Houston King, and Mr. Tyree, formerly a United States Deputy Marshal of Kentucky, and another gentleman whose name we have been unable to learn.

In the presence of these witnesses Mr. King made a statement that was taken down as he dictated it, by Mr. Mayfield. This statement was to the effect that in December, 1865, he left New Orleans, by ocean steamers, for New York. In the course of his voyage he formed the acquaintance of one Harlow J. Phelps, of New Orleans, who was also on his way to New York. Phelps, learning that King had served in the Confederate army, in which he had himself fought and bled, became quite intimate with him. So close, indeed, was the friendship that arose that to King was imparted the information that a great repudiation party was in progress of formation. Northern men and Southern men were equally interested in the movement, it was stated, and Phelps at last became so confiding as to announce that he was on his way to New York at that very time for the purpose of getting the plan under way.

King was induced to join him. Arriving in New York the two attended a Tammany meeting, and afterwards they were introduced into a side room where some two hundred persons, already initiated into the movement, were assembled. The great object to be secured was the repudiation of the public debt. It was proposed at first to commence the manufacture of greenbacks on a large scale, then flood the country with them, then purchase all the gold, and to thus withdraw all the specie from the banks, and to create such general financial embarrassment as to lead to popular insurrection and repudiation.

Plans were somewhat changed at last. It was decided to try and buy the original plates, instead of attempting to manufacture new ones. This was accordingly done. The original plates were bought—bought from parties in the Treasury. Mr. King implicates in this sale Mr. Cooper, appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by President Johnson. A price high enough was paid for these plates. The society could afford to do it, for Mr. King states that it has now in its coffers no less than $20,000,000.

As soon as the plates were brought, the work of striking off bills began. These bills could be detected in no way from the genuine issue, for they were printed from the same plates. Banks for their circulation have been established throughout the whole country. Sixty million dollars' worth of them have already been put upon the country. For four long years this work, according to Mr. King's story, has been going steadily forward. Day after day the lying presses have been busy, and the conspirators have ceased not in their nefarious work.

On the 1st and 2d of November, 1869, the society, Mr. King says, was reorganized and General Frank P. Blair was elected President. Its headquarters are still in New York, and it is from that city that all the bills are sent.

"Sworn to and Subscribed Before Me."

The astonishing statement of which the foregoing is an abstract was then taken to Mr. James M. Blackburn, Clerk of the United States District Court at Covington, the customary oath was administered to Mr. King, and readily taken.

Ho! for Washington.

Information of this statement was at once sent to Washington, and thither, in a few days, went Colonel Hoagland. A day or two after his arrival Mr. King, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. J. S. Filson, of Greenupsburg, Ky., presented himself and had an interview with the authorities.

Is This All?

Is the matter to end here? Is the man a monomaniac, or is there somewhat of truth in his sworn statement? These are questions more easily asked than answered.

It may be worth while to state, by way of corroboration to this marvellous statement, that one member of Congress, it is told us, has said that he has seen these spurious bills, and knew they were spurious.

STANTON.

He Refuses a Gift, and Insists Upon Taking Money Only as a Loan.

The following letter of the great War Secretary has been hitherto unpublished. It makes yet plainer his honorable poverty, and his manly instinct of independence. It should likewise make plainer the duty of the American people to hasten the work of providing for his family in the midst of which the long-following ills of his labors in our behalf cut him off. A year ago, in failing health, and feeling the necessity of some rest from professional labors, Stanton was compelled to ask a loan from a friend. A citizen of Cleveland, learning by accident, hastened to send the needful check for five thousand dollars, which acceptance as a mark of his esteem for the great services he had rendered. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently Mr. Stanton made the following reply:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1869—My Dear Friend:—I regret to learn by Mr. H.'s note, received this morning, that your illness mentioned by Mr. —— continues to afflict you. My own severe indisposition has delayed the grateful acknowledgment of your unexampled and disinterested kindness to one who had no claim upon your personal generosity. It surprised me beyond measure, as the first and only practical appreciation, among many thousand verbal and sincere words of affectionate respect that I have received. But, my dear friend, I cannot suffer even your kindness to have the form you desire. Never a rich man, but toiling for livelihood from childhood—the eldest of a family of orphan children, with many heavy burdens of duty upon me, Providence has always enabled me to win support for myself and those dependent upon me, without being a borrower or owing any debt. For the chance of restoring my health, by a few months' rest from labor, my application was made to Mr. —— as it would have been to a brother. Your kindness and respect, developed in this unexampled manner and by accident, afford me more joy than could gold and silver, even for the purpose of my present wants. But one thing more is needed. While your generous friendship will be cherished among the most pleasant events of my life, with the remembrance of your disinterested contribution to the efforts at its preservation from disease, even in the hour of your own suffering, yet I must beg you to take my note at twelve months for the amount, which I have forwarded with this to Mr. —— for delivery.

If my life be spared and health restored, I hope to find no trouble in making payments out of the gains of my profession. If my time has come, or I am called while the debt is outstanding, my estate will have enough to pay it. And, my dear friend, this will in no degree diminish the obligation imposed by your friendship. That is too precious ever to change or fade from my heart.

My health improved for some time from the condition it was at Cleveland, and gave promise of full restoration, but recent exposure in crossing the mountains, and professional labor at Wheeling, have occasioned some trouble, from which I am now recovering. I hope, my dear friend, that you and those who love you may soon rejoice at the restoration of your health, and among them all no heart will be more sincerely glad than mine.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

——, Esq., Cleveland, O.

NAVAL DISASTER.

Particulars of the Loss of the United States Tug Maria—A Remarkable Narrative.

The Miantonomah left the Brooklyn Navy Yard a week since, convoyed by the tug Maria. To enable her to get safely to sea, the Catalpa and Clinton assisted her as far as Hell Gate, when they left, and the Maria took up her position astern as a tender. A gale of wind coming on, the vessels lay at anchor off Fort Schuyler. Early Monday morning they got under way and proceeded up the Sound. On reaching Montauk about 8 o'clock Monday night, the heavy swell from the ocean set in, and the Maria commenced to roll fearfully. The Miantonomah made good weather, but leaked some through the turret packing, making it decidedly unpleasant below decks. She rolled considerably for a monitor. She steered very wildly, and the Maria kept well on her quarter, occasionally running up to a safe distance to see if all was right.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Gay Head light being in sight, the feed-pipe of the Maria burst, owing, probably, to the violent working of the vessel. This casualty did not cause any alarm or excitement on board, and while consulting as to what should be done, the Miantonomah was hailed and informed of the Maria's accident. The officers informed them that the vessel would be slowed until it could be ascertained whether the damage could be repaired on board of the Maria. The Miantonomah steamed slowly ahead, but the Maria seems to have passed her, and was so far in advance as to lead those on board to believe that the Miantonomah had stopped. Thinking that she might have broken down, they turned the Maria around to ascertain the cause of her delay. The Vineyard Light ship was now in sight, and it became necessary to change the course of the Miantonomah, bringing the bow of the monitor in line with the starboard side of the Maria. At this time it was discovered on board of the Maria that the Miantonomah was rapidly approaching her, and orders were given to go ahead at full speed; but the engineer reported that his steam was nearly exhausted, so that she could not make three knots. The Miantonomah was going about eight knots; and although she tried to avoid the collision by putting her helm hard a-starboard, it was too late. Besides, the monitor answers her helm very slowly. The blow given by the Miantonomah is represented as being terrific, the ram penetrating the Maria's iron hull, and instantly killing Coles, the oiler, who was oiling the engine. The vessel was keeled over so that the port rail was under water; the lamps, stoves, chairs, and everything movable were thrown into a confused mass, and the vessel was set on fire. The engines of the Maria were knocked endways and made a complete wreck. In an incredibly short space of time the waves dashed the Maria against the prow of the monitor, enlarged the hole and made its destruction more perfect. Lieutenant-Commander Niles had charge of the deck. Ensign Bleecker was in his berth, it being his watch below. Mr. Brown, the engineer, was in the engine-room. The cook, Jones, was in the galley asleep, and is believed to have been killed there, as he was not seen again after he turned in for the night. Griffiths was asleep in the bunkers with Burns, and when the collision took place, he called his chum, and then started for the deck, which he reached, but poor Burns never gained the deck. Griffiths, however, jumped from the deck and swam to the Miantonomah, when he was picked up by Brown, the engineer of the Maria, who was instrumental in saving several of the others. Cummings was unable to jump from the Maria to the monitor, and he was drawn down by the suction. Ensign Bleecker, who was partially undressed, jumped from his berth at the instant of the collision, and attempted to get out of the port cabin door, but finding the water was rushing in, he closed it and went to the starboard one, which he succeeded in opening and reaching the deck, and with the others climbed upon the bow of the Miantonomah.

All the saved are loud in their praises of Brown, the engineer, whose coolness, courage, and ability in this trying time were marked, and he assisted several of the crew over the bow, and at last grasped Griffiths and hauled him on board. From the time of the collision until the Maria was out of sight beneath the waves did not exceed a minute. The Miantonomah made an attempt to lower a boat, but desisted from the fact that the boat would have been instantly swamped against her side, as the waves were dashing over her decks. It seems a miracle that so many were saved. Fortunately the Miantonomah kept her headway after the collision, for had she backed off entirely, the Maria would have keeled to starboard, and left no hope of salvation for those on board; as it was, she hung on the iron prow of the monitor, and thus gave them time to get on board.

The following is a list of the saved:—Lieutenant Commander Marston Miles; Ensign, John Bleecker; pilots, William Cutler, Hugh Jones, Charles Duval; engineers, Abraham Brown, Samuel Smithers; firemen, Griffiths, Hughs, Telney; crew, Collins, Flanagan.

The following were lost:—Firemen, John Coles, James Cummings; oiler, John Burns; cook, William Jones.

The Maria was a screw tug, built during the war by Messrs. Perine for the Navy Department, and she has been employed around the Navy Yard ever since. She was the vessel sent by Admiral Godon to watch the Spanish gunboats during the time they laid at the foot of Thirteenth street. She was detailed on this her last voyage to convoy the Miantonomah to Boston, and was to have returned to New York. The cook, who has been lost, leaves three orphan children, and Cumming leaves a family; but as neither of these men are on the books of any vessel, those left are deprived of any support, and are not entitled to a pension. It has been suggested by some of the officers of the navy that Congress will provide for these and similar cases. Everybody on board at the time lost every article of clothing and all personal effects. The loss to the Government is about $60,000, although the Maria has cost nearer $100,000. She was a very serviceable boat, and was extremely well built.

The Miantonomah arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, having been at Provincetown the night previous, and the shipwrecked officers and men were sent to New York by rail. It is probable that the loss of the vessel will be made the subject for a special court of inquiry. All of the above facts have been obtained from a sufferer by the disaster, and the statements of the others are to the same effect.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES THIS MORNING—A DOLLAR STORE BUILDING BURNED OUT.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the second-story windows of building No. 712 Chesnut street. The door leading to the upper part of the structure was broken open and flames were seen at the second floor landing. An alarm of fire was given, and in a remarkably short space of time the firemen were on the ground. However by this time the fire had communicated to the various rooms in the second story, and a large sized hole had been burned through the floor, and through this aperture burning cinders dropped on to the first floor, occupied by Goodwin & Cutler, and known as the dollar store. Water was poured on this mass of embers, and the Fire Patrol by skilful management covered up all the various cases and shelvings. The fire burned stubbornly for over an hour, but the firemen succeeded in confining it to the second and third stories. The occupants of the first floor sustain trifling loss by fire and water. They also used several floors in the back part of the building as store rooms. Here considerable damage was sustained. Messrs. Goodwin & Cutler have an insurance of $20,000, which will be sufficient to cover their loss. The front second floor was occupied by J. M. Warne, importer of watches, and T. A. Warne & Co., manufacturing jewellers. These gentlemen had an immense stock on hand, but fortunately for them the bulk of it was locked up in two immense safes. In these receptacles were watches alone amounting to $50,000. The articles in the cases comprised all sorts of jewelry, all of which was destroyed. Their insurance is $15,000, which, it is thought, will cover the loss. The front room on the third floor was unoccupied. A small room in its rear was occupied by Charles E. Matrux, watchmaker. His loss will be $200, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery, but the general impression seems to be that it is an incendiary act.

—At 2 o'clock this morning, Conklin's stables, Nos. 824, 826, and 828 Sansom street, were discovered on fire, but before the flames had extended very far the America and Moyamensing Hose Companies were on hand and succeeded in extinguishing them.

JAYNE'S HALL.—When the fine granite building on Chesnut street, below Seventh, known as Jayne's Hall, was built, the plans were so drawn as to form stores of sufficient capacity for almost any purposes, but since the first occupancy of the stores for business sites, the trade of Philadelphia has increased immensely, and with said increase enlarged establishments have been necessitated. The firm of Messrs. Morgan, Bush & Co., dry goods importers and jobbers, No. 424 Market street, have for some time past been looking around for a suitable place in which to conduct their rapidly increasing trade, and finally hit upon Jayne's Hall. The trustees of the estate of the late David Jayne were at once consulted, and an arrangement was entered into, by which it was agreed that the trustees should transform the stores Nos. 427 and 429 into one, and when completed it should be turned over under the terms of a five or ten years lease to the firm named. To agree was but to perform; workmen were at once set to work, the dividing walls taken down, skylights introduced, new stairways erected, and improvements of all kinds made. The work has so far progressed that on Monday next the firm will commence moving in their goods, and in a few days the first floor will be then open to public inspection. When completed the store will compare favorably with any other in the city, and having a great depth, being well lighted and with a fine display frontage on Chesnut street, will, no doubt, answer all expectations.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 301, being an increase of 44 over those of last week, and an increase of 29 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 153 were adults; 156 were minors; 225 were born in the United States; 69 were foreign; 15 were unknown; 15 were people of color; and 8 from the country. Of the number, 10 died of congestion of the lungs; 5 of inflammation of the brain; 17 of old age; 8 of typhoid fever; 15 of convulsions; 40 of consumption of the lungs; 7 of disease of the heart; 13 of debility; 33 of scarlet fever; and 23 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	10	Seventeenth	8
Second	12	Eighteenth	17
Third	5	Nineteenth	27
Fourth	11	Twentieth	21
Fifth	10	Twenty-first	3
Sixth	5	Twenty-second	5
Seventh	19	Twenty-third	5
Eighth	8	Twenty-fourth	9
Ninth	8	Twenth-fifth	9
Tenth	11	Twenth-sixth	18
Eleventh	9	Twenty-seventh	14
Twelfth	7	Twenty-eighth	5
Thirteenth	6	Unknown	8
Fourteenth	6		
Fifteenth	26	Total	301
Sixteenth	7		

THE ALTERATIONS AT A. T. STEWART & CO.'S.—The alterations now being forwarded at Nos. 602, 604, and 606 Chesnut street, are being done under the supervision of the well-known architect, John McArthur. Nos. 602 and 604 have been occupied as a branch house of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. of New York ever since the completion of the building. Of late the business has increased to such an extent that these stores, although extensive, and fronting on both Chesnut and Sixth streets, have been found inadequate for the firm's purposes, and negotiations have ended in the securing of No. 606. Workmen are now busily employed night and day in making the necessary alterations for the transformation of the three stores into one. The large and well-lighted second story of the corner building, occupied by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, is also to be taken in, thus giving the firm the entire control of the second-story Chesnut street front. The cellars and sub-cellars have been secured, and when the work is finished, the firm will be able to boast of one of the finest establishments of the kind in the city.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.—In addition to the long list of corporations published the other day, the following will hold elections for Directors and other officers:—

Chestnut Hill Railroad Company, 10 A. M., January 10, at Merchants' Exchange.

Philadelphia National Bank, 11 A. M., January 11, at the banking house.

Manufacturers' National Bank, 10 A. M., January 12, at the banking house.

Girard National Bank, 12 M., January 12, at banking house.

Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company, 12 M., January 18, at the depot, Twenty-second street, below Spruce.

THE MEETING of the Newsboys' Home Association, at Concert Hall, on Monday evening next, will be a very interesting entertainment. Rev. Phillips Brooks, so well known in this city, will speak, as also Mr. C. C. Tracey, who for ten years has been Superintendent of the New York Newsboys' Lodging-house, and Mr. M. Dupuy, of the Children's Aid Society of that city. Hon. Charles Gibbons, President of the Association, will give some history of the new home just opened at No. 918 Locust street. As it is only the desire of the association to interest the public in this very interesting class of bright boys, there will be no admission charged and no collection taken.

RECORDER'S CASES.—Daniel Farley was before Recorder Givin this morning on the charge of selling liquor without a license, also for selling liquor to drunkards, also for selling to minors. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

Julia Farley was held in $500 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery with a stone on a defenceless, full-grown and able-bodied man.

Martin Maron was fined $5 by the Recorder for cruelly beating his horse with the butt of a whip.

HORSE RAILROAD CONTEST.—The stockholders of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company are arranging among a few would-be master spirits to obtain control of this company. A large attendance of stockholders may be expected at 12 o'clock on Monday next, and the stockholders will decide if a change is to be made or not. The decline in the stock during the last year has attracted the attention of those who have invested in it, and many now desire a change in the officers.

WIFE BEATER.—Frederick Lauerbach, residing at Cumberland and Hope streets, went home last evening and, as it is alleged, commenced beating his wife. She resisted him, whereupon a hot poker was seized, and the result was that Mrs. Lauerbach received several ugly burns about the face and head. Alderman Sutphin had the husband before him, and after a hearing held him to await the result of the injuries.

APPOINTED CAPTAIN OF THE PARK GUARD.—Louis M. Chastenau, city editor of the *Press*, was to-day confirmed by the Fairmount Park Commissioners as Captain of the Park Guard, vice John Lyon, removed. The new appointee served throughout the late war as an officer in the cavalry regiment commanded by Colonel R. Butler Price.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York, will preach the sermon on the installation of Rev. J. R. Miller, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, January 17.

THE STRIKE.

Virtual End of the Telegraph Operators' Strike in this City—All but Seven Return to Their Duty.

The telegraphic strike in this city is virtually at an end. Fifteen of the strikers that left the Philadelphia office of the Western Union Company have returned to their duty. They have signed the following paper, deploring their connection with the League:—

"Having been fully convinced in my mind that we have been grossly deceived by our officers at New York, and that the present strike between the Western Union Company and its late employes is entirely unjustified on the part of the strikers, I here by renounce all connection with the Philadelphia League. I feel that I am doing it as an act of justice to the company and to my family."

Only seven of the original strikers now remain on the strike. The operators who have been placed on duty in the Philadelphia office have also signed the following card, contradicting the damaging reports as to the management of the offices at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington during the strike:—

"Having withdrawn from the Telegraphers' Protective League and returned to duty with the company, and having made personal inquiry and investigation in regard to the manner in which the business has been done since the strike, we are satisfied that the statements published from time to time to the effect that the offices at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington have been manned with boys and incompetent operators, and that in consequence the regular business has been seriously delayed, are wholly incorrect. On the contrary, we believe the business to have been done without any material delay, and that the force on duty at the points named, as well as at other principal offices, has been composed of men of first-rate ability."

The following communication has been received by us relative to the statement now going the rounds of the press, that the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph line is in the greater part owned and controlled by the Western Union Company.

The card comes direct from the Superintendent of the Bankers' and Brokers' line, and, as will be seen, flatly contradicts any collusion between the companies named:—

Having noticed in yesterday's EVENING TELEGRAPH a statement that the officers of the Telegraphers' Protective League had officially notified this company that it must cease sending and receiving business for the Western Union Telegraph Company or the operators of the Bankers' and Brokers Telegraph Company would be ordered by the Grand Chief Operator of the League to stop work; also that the Bankers' and Brokers' Company was in a great measure owned and controlled by the Western Union, I wish to state, for the information of our patrons and the public generally, that these statements are false in every particular; and further, that no dissatisfaction exists with the employes of this company. On the contrary, they express themselves entirely satisfied with the general management of the line, and every effort will be made to forward promptly any despatches intrusted to them.

J. W. DYER, Superintendent.

Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company.

In additional refutation of the charge, the Superintendent of the Western Union line asserts the above positive facts, truthful and undeniable, and further that the Western Union needs no help, the strikers having this morning partly succumbed, 15 out of the 22 volunteering their services, and placing themselves at the disposal of the company to be sent or ordered wherever may be deemed most expedient.

Superintendent Clowny, at St. Louis, telegraphs that he has permanently filled the places of the strikers there.

Superintendent Williams, at Cincinnati, says he is doing splendidly without strikers.

MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A stated meeting of the veterans of the war of 1812, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, was held this morning at 11½ o'clock, in the Grand Jury room of the new Court House. Vice-President Captain William T. Elder in the chair, Secretary, John H. Frick. Thirty seven members were reported present, a falling off of 37 since the last meeting.

Colonel Thompson, from the Executive Committee, handed in the following report, which was adopted unanimously:—

Since our last meeting several of our members, and a large number of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, not members of this association, have departed this life. Our numbers are rapidly diminishing, and the time is not far distant when this association, around which cluster so many pleasant recollections, will be among the things that were, at least so far as relates to the original members. We trust, however, that their sons, who by our constitution are entitled to membership, will fill the void ranks, and preserve the existence of the association for many years to come.

The committee offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That in view of the greatly diminished number of surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and of the pressing necessities of many of them, we again press upon Congress the necessity and justice of making provision for the few surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and for the widows of such as are deceased, and earnestly ask that Congress may pass a bill at its present session affording them relief in their declining years.

Col. John Thompson, by request, then read General Jackson's farewell address.

A discussion of some length took place on the pension bill for the soldiers of the war of 1812, which had been defeated by one vote in the Senate, at a former session of Congress, and which it was greatly advisable that Congress should pass at its present session.

Mr. Frick offered the following resolution on the subject:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to urge the passage of a bill at the present session of Congress granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and to the widows of those deceased.

A sample of a new badge for members of the organization was exhibited.

The association then adjourned until the 22d of February.

The following is a list of the deaths among members of the association since July 4, 1869:—

Jacob Kemmerer, aged 80 years.	Capt. H. B. Rost, 70 years.
Henry Smith, 81 years.	Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, U. S. N., 83 years.
William Craig, 83 years.	Gen. John E. Wool U. S. A.
John W. Claghorn, 81 years.	Charles Brockerman.
George White, 85 years.	Anthony Freed, 81 years.
George E. Zeigler, 78 years.	Henry Williamson, 77 years
John Butcher, 77 years.	Samuel Scattergood, 80 years
Gen. H. K. Craig, U. S. A.	Israel R. Ball, U. S. A., 83 yrs
Levi K. Dover, 77 years.	Jas. Ferguson, U.S.A., 81 yrs
George Zink, 87 years.	Major John Jones, 83 years.

Deaths reported January 8, 1869, 15; February 22, 11; July 4, 15; January 8, 1870, 20—making 61 deaths during that period.

HERE'S A GO!—One Robert Hardgrass, a felicitous member of the hymenial state, who dates his membership from a day distant by about the space of one year from the present time, was conducted by his better half this morning before Alderman Delaney, and there, before said Alderman, said better half makes mention of slight irregularities in the conduct of the worser half, Hardgrass, in relation to herself. The irregularities did not amount, however, to anything more than such slight tricks as kicking and beating, the infliction of a black eye weekly upon her person, and in one and the final instance, breaking over her head, in the form of a connubial blessing, a potato custard, which doubtless had been prepared for other and less lofty uses. The Alderman took no more notice of the irregularities than was necessary for the commitment to prison of the lively Hardgrass in default of $500 bail.

THE MANNERCHOR GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will take place on Thursday, January 20, at the Academy of Music. The balls given by this society in former years are remembered with pleasure by all who have attended them, and the festival now announced will undoubtedly be attended by a select throng of pleasure-seekers. The arrangements are in the hands of gentlemen of experience, and no effort will be spared to make the affair a brilliant success.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—Policeman Toland, of the Sixth district, at 4 o'clock this morning saw a woman walking down the wharf at Vine street, Schuylkill. He hailed her, and discovered that she was on her way to West Philadelphia. He placed her on the right road, when she left, thanking him for having saved her from a watery grave.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	43½
Con. Stock Scrip	92	Western Union Tele	32½
do. scrip	87	Mil. & St. Paul R com	74¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	23½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87
Ph. and Rea. R	94¼	Adams Express	62¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	88¼	Wells, Fargo & Co	29¾
Cle. and Pitt. R	87¼	United States	49¾
Chi. and N. W. com	72¾	Tennessee 6s, new	49¾
Chi. and N. W. pref	85	Gold	122¾
Chi. and R. I. R	104¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88¾		

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1038 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wmsd PHILADELPHIA

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

A New Era for France—The Policy of M. Ollivier's Cabinet—The Duke of Genoa and the Spanish Succession—To-day's Cable Quotations.

FROM EUROPE.

English Retrenchment.

By the Franco-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The English Cabinet are continuing very energetically in the path of economy they have assigned to themselves. The retrenchments are principally in the Admiralty Departments and in the Department of Public Works. This process throws a great many out of employment at a very hard season of the year, and meets with disapprobation in many quarters on this account.

The Duke of Genoa and Victor Emanuel.

FLORENCE, Jan. 8.—The official paper, the *Opinion Nationale*, has an article, evidently by authority, justifying the resolution taken by the Government and King Victor Emanuel to decline the crown of Spain.

A Crisis in Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—The crisis of the Cabinet is believed to be approaching a solution, and the new Ministry it is thought will soon be selected. The Presidency of the minority has been offered to Olozaga, the Ministry of Justice to Rivero.

The Duc de Broglia and the English Mission.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—*La Patrie*, semi-official, contradicts the rumors that the Duc de Broglia is to go as Ambassador to London. There are diplomatic changes no doubt intended, but not at the present time.

English Free Trade Meeting.

A great free trade meeting is to be held here on the 16th inst., under the auspices of the Leagues.

Policy of the New French Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—It is announced that during the Presidency of M. Ollivier over the French Cabinet he intends to bring in a series of measures practically abrogating the law of public safety (*loi de salute publique*), and article 75 of the criminal code. *Le Temps* states with great positiveness that M. De Lavalette has sent in his resignation, and also that Count Benedotti will be replaced at Berlin by either M. Mallaret or M. De Mercier.

During yesterday's session of the Senate interpellations were made with regard to the diplomatic position of France towards the Œcumenical Council, and as to the commercial relations of the country with other countries, and as to home politics. Count Napoleon Daru, on behalf of the Foreign Department, promised full information in reply to the interpellations, concluding with these words, "We are men of honor and will keep our faith in every point." The reply to the interpellations is to be made next week.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 8—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 92⅞. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 86¾; 1865, old, 85¾; 1867, 85¾; 10-40s, 84¾; Erie, 17⅝; Illinois Central, 102½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 74f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—1:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

Red Western Wheat 8s.@8s. 1d.

Bacon, 61s. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

PARIS, Jan. 8—2:30 P. M.—The Bourse is now firmer. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—United States bonds opened heavy but quiet at 91¾@91¾.

HAVRE, Jan. 8.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Would-be Suicide.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Charles H. Hatfield, awaiting an examination on a charge of perjury, was found hanging by the neck from the bars of the cell door in the Tombs last night. He was cut down in time to save his life.

FROM THE WEST.

The Whitehouse Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.—The case of Bishop Whitehouse vs Rev. Charles Kenny came before the Supreme Court yesterday. This trial is to test the injunction granted the accused in Chicago against the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court. The counsel for Bishop Whitehouse made an extended argument on apostolic succession and other matters of Church history. The decision of the Court is not expected for some weeks yet.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Stocks unsettled. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 122¼. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 114¾; do. 1865, do., 114¾; do. do., new, 113¾; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 112¾; Virginia 6s, new, 58; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 50½; Cumberland preferred, 36½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 24¼; Reading, 94¾; Adams' Express, 63; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188¾.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Money is easy at 7 per cent. on call. The gold market was greatly excited, and the premium having risen from 122¾ to 123¾, began to decline, and at noon had reached 122¾. The fall was caused by rumors, which have since been confirmed, that the Treasury Department was about to sell gold on account of the special and sinking funds. The amount to be sold on Monday, as per official notice, is $1,670 000, and on Tuesday the funds received for gold will be used in the purchase of bonds.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Cotton steady; sales of 600 bales at 25¾c. Flour dull; sales of 4000 bbls. State at $4 75@6 20; Western at $4 65@6 40; and Southern at $5 50@10. Wheat dull, with sales of 26,000 bush; No. 2, $1 20@1 21½; winter red, $1 28@1 31½. Corn heavy; sales of 18,000 bushels mixed Western at 90@93c.; white Southern at 97½c.; and yellow Southern at 97@98c. Oats dull; sales of 17,000 bushels State at 64@65c., and Western at 60@62½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at $1 01@1 02.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

John Glenn was tried for cruelty to animals. It was alleged that on Christmas eve the defendant was engaged in driving a wagon overloaded with oysters, and drawn by one horse, the wright being more than the poor animal could pull without great suffering. It was found, however, that Glenn was merely a hired driver, having nothing to do with the loading of the wagon, and he was obliged either to deliver the oysters or be discharged; and, moreover, the load, though a large one when leaving the wharf, would speedily be lightened by discharging small quantities at numerous places. Also, a good character was proven. The District Attorney said he didn't think this was a proper case for conviction, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Samuel Locke pleaded guilty to a charge of false pretense, in obtaining money by the deceitful representation that he was soliciting donations for the relief of the families of those persons who were injured by the explosion of a locomotive at Richmond, appropriating them to his own use.

District Court No. 1—Judge Stroud.

In the case of the Government Oil and Mining Company vs. Simons & Weins, before reported, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs of $96,192 16.

Terrence Wood vs. Manuel McShane. An action to recover for the transportation of lumber. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $115 62.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

In the case of Margaret Stewart vs. William Patterson, an action to recover damages for breach of marriage contract, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $15,000.

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Attorney-Generalship and the Cabinet—Contest Between B. H. Brewster and Judge Strong—Resignation of French Ambassadors—Cuba Advices—Spanish Settlers on the Island.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Attorney-Generalship.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A delegation of the Pennsylvania Legislature, consisting of W. B. Lowry, Esq., Wm McMichael, and Lewis W. Smith, Esq., called on the President to-day with the purpose, it is understood, of urging the appointment of a Pennsylvanian to the soon to be vacant Attorney-Generalship It is also understood that they urged Judge Strong as a candidate for one of the vacancies on the Supreme Bench.

Benjamin Harris Brewster and the Cabinet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Pennsylvania made a demonstration in force to-day on the President, for the purpose of naming Benjamin Harris Brewster, of your city, for the Cabinet. A delegation, consisting of Morrow B. Lowry, Lewis Wain Sm